

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For SEPTEMBER, 1757.

To be continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I. Cause of the high Price of Corn.
 II. Starch made Abroad, and run clandestinely into England.
 III. Perfidious Conduct of the French.
 IV. Advice to the People of England.
 V. Defeat of the Nabob of Bengal.
 VI. Articles of Peace with him.
 VII. Fort Chandanagore taken.
 VIII. Articles of the Capitulation.
 IX. The History of last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.
 X. Resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means.
 XI. Conversations between the Duke of Marlborough, M. de Torcy, &c.
 XII. Remarks on a late Performance.
 XIII. The Objections to the Defence of St. Philip's Castle, in Minorca, with the Answers briefly and methodically stated.
 XIV. The Years of the Birth and Death of Christ ascertained.
 XV. A Week's Transactions at Sea.
 XVI. Observations made in a second Journey to the Brimstone-Hill.
 XVII. Case of swallowing melted Lead.</p> | <p>XVIII. Cadiz described.
 XIX. List of Prize Cargoes.
 XX. Curious Question in Navigation.
 XXI. The Sleep of Plants explained.
 XXII. List of Ships taken by the French.
 XXIII. POETRY. On a Lady drinking the Bath Waters; a Dialogue; to Miss C—pb—ll; Epithalamium; Soliloquy on the Death of a juvenile Friend; the Bear and the Multitude; Answer to a Riddle; the School-Boy; a modern Portrait; Epigrams, Acrostick, Epitaphs; a new Song, set to Musick, and a Minuet, &c. &c. &c.
 XXIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER. Advice from Lord Loudoun and Admiral Holbourn; Fleet sails on the secret Expedition; Leeward Island and Baltick Fleets arrive; Sessions at the Old-Bailey; Bravery of Capt. Gilchrist. &c. &c. &c.
 XXV. Marriages and Births; Deaths; Promotions; Bankrupts.
 XXVI. Course of Exchange.
 XXVII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
 XXVIII. Convention for Hanover.
 XXIX. Catalogue of Books.
 XXX. Stocks; Wind, Weather.
 XXXI. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> |
|---|---|

With a beautiful MAP of the Northern Part of UPPER SAXONY, and an elegant PLAN of the BAY and ROADS of CADIZ, finely engraved on Copper.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

C O N T E N T S.

C AUSE of the high price of corn	419	And proved to be owing to the influence of the rays of light	450
Our wheat made into starch abroad	ibid.	List of ships taken by the French	451
And run in upon us clandestinely	420	POETRY. Daphne, a new song, set to musick	452
Letter from an Hanoverian	ibid.	On a lady drinking the Bath waters	451
Setting forth the perfidious conduct of France	421	A dialogue	452
Advice to the good people of England	ibid.	A new minuet	453
Defeat of the Nabob of Bengal	422	To Miss C—pb—ll	ibid.
Peace concluded with him	ibid.	An epithalamium, by Mr. Rider	ibid.
French fort of Chandernagore taken	423	A soliloquy on the death of a juvenile friend	454
Articles of the capitulation	424	Epigram	ibid.
The history of last session of parliament	425—431	Acrostick	ibid.
Resolutions of the committee of ways and means	425—431	The bear and the multitude	ibid.
Conversations between the duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, M. Rouillé, M. Torcy, &c.	432—435	Answer to the riddle in July	ibid.
Artful behaviour of the duke	433, 434	Epitaph on a musician	455
Remarks on the <i>Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times</i>	435	The school-boy	ibid.
Panegyrick and satire, not that author's talents	436	Logical definition of an epigram	456
The objections to the defence of St. Philip's castle in Minorca, with the answers briefly and methodically stated	436—441	A modern portrait	ibid.
Reasons for surrendering the fort	441	Epitaph on Mrs. Scot	ibid.
Letter from Mr. Ferguson concerning his method of ascertaining the years of the birth and death of Christ	ibid.	Other epitaphs	ibid.
Various opinions about the time of Christ's death	442	The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	457
Mr. Forecastle's journal	443	Installation at Windsor	ibid.
Of a week's transactions at sea	444	Advice from lord Loudoun and admiral Holbourn	ibid.
Observations made in a second journey to the Brimstone-hill, in the island of Guadelupa	ibid.	Lottery begins drawing	ibid.
Sulphur naturally analysed	445, 446	Fleet sails on the secret expedition	ibid.
Extraordinary case of swallowing melted lead	447	Court of common-council	458
Experiments with melted lead	448	Sessions at the Old-Bailey	ibid.
Letter from Dr. Huxham in support of the foregoing facts	ibid.	Fires	457
Description of Cadiz	449	Parliament prorogued	458
List of cargoes of West-India prize ships	ibid.	Price of corn to be regulated	457
Curious question in navigation	ibid.	Misfortune in America	ibid.
The sleep of plants explained, by Dr. Hill	ibid.	Leeward island and Baltick fleets arrive	ibid.
		Bravery of capt. Gilchrist	ibid.
		Assizes	ibid.
		A shark caught	ibid.
		Fire in a coal mine	ibid.
		Riots on account of the militia act	ibid.
		Observatory at Glasgow	459
		List of New-York privateers	ibid.
		Marriages and births	ibid.
		Deaths	ibid.
		Ecclesiastical preferments	460
		Promotions civil and military	ibid.
		Bankrupts	ibid.
		Course of Exchange	461
		FOREIGN AFFAIRS	461—464
		Convention for Hanover	461
		Catalogue of books	464

We are obliged to defer many ingenious productions, received from our kind correspondents, till our next.

Subscriptions for a GENERAL INDEX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, continue to be received by R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.

In line 1. of Dr. HILL's account of the sleep of plants, for Herbalists, read Botanists



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For SEPTEMBER, 1757.

The Author of a Treatise lately published, intitled, A Compendium of the CORN TRADE, &c. has given us a very rational, and a very probable Account of the Cause of the late high Price of Corn in this Country, as follows :



IT may be remembered that, previous to the declaration of war, a great number of prisoners were brought in, and those increasing afterwards, added very considerably to the number of consumers ; when the war took place, the fear or apprehension of an invasion from France, occasioned a contract for foreign troops, and consequently a necessity of providing for them before their arrival, which, added to the number of prisoners, made the calculated account of the consumption rise to about 30,000 men a day, or in the computation of the whole year, to nearly 11 millions of additional consumers, which, with a middling harvest might very naturally give an uncommon turn to the current markets ; but even this, simply considered, would not have produced any thing like the consequences that have since ensued, had common discretion directed our future measures ; when instead of considering events, contracts were unguardedly made, and large sums issued to purchase stores for the military magazines, which on a sudden attracted the attention of such as were possessed of any great quantities. The contractors foreseeing what turn such extraordinary purchases would create, added to the government's cash what they could raise of their own, or borrow from others, that would unite with them in engrossing under the sanction of power, and as under the contracts the sale was at their own discretion, they ventured to the utmost extent of their cash or credit, while others, engaged in the contracts, and are consequently attentive to the markets, the corn

jobbers, their agents or factors, who can always in London command cash, perceiving the drift of the contractors, readily struck into a road that equally suited their views.

AThe farmers, who are not the most defective in sagacity, soon felt the effects of a brisk market, and when they had disposed of what suited their convenience, reserved the rest to share with the engrossers in the benefit of a rising market ; such who were not under any necessity to sell reserved their whole store, and then it rested between the contractors, engrossers, and retainers, to make what market they pleased.

Hence, we perceive, the plain reason of a high market in the midst of plenty, and so long as the farmers and engrossers can hold out, the price will rather rise than fall, unless either the future crops prove too large for their purses, or the legislature shall find it absolutely necessary to interfere with more spirit than has been of late apparent." (See p. 457.)

DThe same author likewise takes notice of one disadvantage, among the many we are exposed to, by our taxes upon the necessities of life and upon the materials for manufacture, which, so far as we know has not before been observed : He supposes, we believe very justly, that a large quantity of our wheat which in plentiful years is exported with the bounty, is made into starch abroad, and clandestinely run into this kingdom, in order to avoid paying the duty, which is 2d. a pound.

That this is fact seems highly probable, if what he says be true, that a hundred weight of starch may be made from four bushels of wheat ; for four bushels of wheat, at 3s. and 6d. per bushel, amounts only to 14s. and suppose the labour costs 14s. more, the prime cost of an hundred weight of starch is but 1l. 8s. from which deduct what may be made of the offal, which we shall state but at two shillings. Thus we must reckon that an

G g g 2

hundred

hundred weight of starch costs the maker but 1l. 4s. and the duty amounts to 18s. 8d. so that if a foreign maker of starch can get it clandestinely run into this island, he saves, that is to say he has a profit of 18s. 8d. upon every 1l. 4s. of prime cost, above any profit that can be made A by the fair trader, or home maker.

Now as 1l. 4s. is to 18s. 8d. so is 100l to 77l. 15s. 6d. and three fifths of a penny, so that a French or Dutch maker of starch who makes it of English wheat purchased at the rate of 3s. 6d. per bushel, and smuggles it into this kingdom, has a B profit of above 77l. per cent. more than can be made by the fair trader in, or the home-maker of starch; for as the bounty upon wheat exported is sufficient to clear the charge of freight and insurance to France or Holland, we reckon that a French or Dutch maker of starch may buy Eng-

lish wheat as cheap, as it can be bought by any maker of starch here in England. It is therefore highly probable, that much the greatest part of the starch consumed in England is made beyond sea, and clandestinely run into this kingdom. Accordingly the author of this Treatise reckons, that of 18,893,333lb. of starch that is, or would be annually consumed in England, if the duty was low, there is but 1,560,000 lb. that pays the duty, consequently there must be 17,333,333 lb. smuggled in upon us yearly; and that if this large quantity of starch, so smuggled E in upon us yearly, be made of foreign wheat or other materials, it is a loss to our farmers, as it diminishes the annual consumption of wheat: On the other hand, if it be made of English wheat exported with the bounty, it is a loss to the publick revenue of 19,845l. yearly, being the sum paid for the bounty on the wheat annually exported for this purpose; besides the loss which in both cases the nation sustains by paying for the labour of foreigners, and thereby diminishing the number of our own industrious or laborious people.

From the MONITOR, Saturday, Sept. 3.

"**H**ANOVER is now in the possession of a French army, which has invaded this electorate under the name of auxiliaries to the queen of Hungary and the elector of Saxony: Two powers with whom we have no contest, nor so much as the seeds of a dispute.

This is the country, which France has so often and solemnly by treaties, confirmed by oath, and by the most sacred mysteries of its religion at the altar, promised and engaged to defend against all

invaders: A country that never entered into any alliance to disturb the peace of Europe, and, at this time, cannot be accused of violating one clause of that league of peace and amity, in which she has lived for many years with all the world.

In the midst of a security grounded upon the faith of the Germanick body, the house of Austria, the house of Bourbon, the empress of Russia, the kings of Spain, Sweden, Denmark, and Sardinia, and the states general; the French have entered this country and threatened to lay it waste, by fire and sword.—Relying on our innocence; and on the right we have to the protection of those powers, who have guaranteed the quiet possession of these dominions to the house of Hanover, we expect that our guarantees will be persuaded that these invaders, who have neither declared war, nor so much as pretend to have received any provocation from this electorate, or its appendages, are not better than robbers: And that they will think it their interest, as well as their duty, to unite against an enemy whose operations against our weak and peaceable state, shew that they proceed from a predominant desire of conquest.

Men in our circumstances, surprized and overpowered, cannot be silent: Our case is grievous: But do not think it will stop here: All Europe is involved in our common fate: The French, by this method of invasion, have violated the laws of nations, which is common to all, and introduced such maxims, as tend to destroy the whole commerce of mankind. They, therefore, who have power, must consider that their own safety is in danger if they delay their resentment of such infringements, of the publick faith of treaties.

For it is evident, that the fortune of Europe is soon to be decided: Either France must be permitted to take possession of countries at her pleasure, or the arms of all nations must unite to stop her progress. Freedom or slavery will be the certain events of that part, which the guarantees of the publick safety shall take in this crisis: For betwixt these two, no middle state can be attained; no peace be assured.—

The French are the people that contrived the revolution in Portugal, the rebellions in Catalonia, Great-Britain, and Ireland: That brought Gustavus Adolphus with fire and sword into the empire. That corrupted Wallenstein to betray the imperial army; and encouraged the English parliament to cut off the head of their king.

The

They have been always the common enemy of every state; destroying the peace of government every where, sowing factions in every court, corrupting the councils or spiring the subjects up to rebellion; and where they find an opportunity, they never fail to jumble one prince against another in their turns. How did they, of old, throw a bone of contention between the electors of Palatine and Mentz; and almost accomplished the ruin of them both, by alternately taking part with both of them? How they have, of late, revived the same policy, the king of Prussia is best able to inform us, who, by the assistance of France, had well nigh brought the queen of Hungary to her last gasp; but is now reduced to almost an equal distress, by the arms of France united against him, with the house of Austria.

The treason of prince Lobkowitz, and the prince of Furstenburg, and his brothers, whom the French bribed to betray the councils and affairs of the emperor their sovereign, is never to be forgotten. Does it not create a strong suspicion that some of the like measures are pursued with those about the head of the empire, when it is notorious that the members are deserted to the depredations of a foreign army, which is contrary to the laws of the empire? And that a force is put upon the Germanick body to furnish contingents to oppress the protestant religion, and to second the arbitrary and dangerous encroachments of the Austrian and Bourbon families upon their constitution, properties, rights and liberties?

Has not Russia taken the alarm? What stopt the mouths of her cannon before Pillau, and the Russians march into Germany, but a detestation of the French proceedings? Which, instead of joining their allies in defence of Saxony and Bohemia, have wantonly ravaged the neutral territories of Hesse, and the electoral dominions of the house of Hanover; which the Czarina will never suffer to go unpunished, if she be properly supported.

Such a predatory war cannot fail of resentment from the northern powers, who, tho' they have no dislike to French subsidies, can never be brought into a humour to connive at the rapid course of a banditti, which, with the same equity, may surprize and plunder their own states.

The fastnesses of Switzerland can be no security against such invaders. Their attempts upon Geneva and Berne should teach the cantons, that it is dangerous to border upon a state of thieves and robbers; and to convince them of the necessity

to join in the means to force them to restitution, and to a lasting peace.

Let Holland, Denmark, and Sweden remember the ill usage they have sustained from the arms and intrigues of France, and they can never remain idle spectators, while these plunderers carry off their prey. Let them declare in favour of the protestant interest in Germany; let them add weight to their councils by their arms, in defence of the imperial constitution, against the usurpations of Austria and her allies; let them only signify their resentment at the breach of faith which has filled this country with all the horrors of war, and there is no doubt but our French masters will retire as precipitately as they did from the united provinces in 1672.

Let England pursue her own interest in America; let her exert her naval power on the coasts of old France; and there is not the least doubt of seeing the time that their trade and navigation will be brought so low, as not to enable them to maintain those mighty armies, which, like Goths and Vandals, when they become troublesome at home, are sent to live at large, and make their fortunes on the ruin of their peaceable and unprovided neighbours.

This measure will be the most effectual assistance we on the continent can receive from Britain. Her land forces are in no wise equal to the infinite numbers of our enemies: Therefore the part to be acted on the theatre of war by the English, is to take upon them the cutting off of those resources, with which the French corrupt the councils of princes, excite factions and rebellions in states, and support the trade of robbery; which, under the name of war, and the glory of their king, will never omit taking the advantage of peace and tranquillity, to invade, oppress, and destroy some state or other, if not thus reduced to accept of such terms from the sovereign of the seas, as shall for the future disable them from disturbing their neighbours, and secure to Britain the everlasting friendship and commerce of Germany."

A HANOVERIAN.

To the GOOD PEOPLE of ENGLAND.

WHEREAS the act for better ordering of the militia in this kingdom has been misunderstood: These are to inform you, that, by the said act, no person is compellable to travel farther than the limits of their respective county to learn their exercise. And that the place or places of exercise shall be in such part or parts of the county as the lieutenants

nants and deputy lieutenants of each respective county, or any three of them, shall think fit to appoint. Neither is any of the militia to be transported, or any way to be compelled to march out of the kingdom: Nor is any militia-man to serve otherwise (unless he was chosen and appointed to serve in a vacancy) than for three years at a time, and by rotation; during which three years every militia-man is exempted, by the act, from all statute work, and from serving either as a peace or parish officer, or in any of his majesty's land forces, without his consent be first obtained, as has always been observed in all cases: And every militia-man after having been personally in actual service, may (if he be a married man, and not otherwise) set up, and exercise any such trade as he is apt and able for, in any part of the kingdom of England and Ireland; and, during the time of such service, he will be entitled to the same pay as his majesty's regiments of foot receive, and no other; and will be subject, and made liable to all such articles of war, rules and regulations, as shall be then in force, for the discipline and good government of any of his majesty's forces in Great-Britain, as well as to the several pecuniary penalties and imprisonments directed by this act. And the deputy-lieutenants have power to discharge any man, being of the age of 35 years or upwards, and having served two years in the militia, who shall desire his discharge, if any person whatsoever shall shew just cause for his discharge.

A Letter from Vice-Admiral Watson, dated on board his Majesty's Ship the Kent, off Fort William in the East-Indies, February 24, 1757, brings the following Advice.

ON February 2, the Nabob's army was seen marching by the English camp, about a mile distant, towards the town; and, when they were got to a convenient spot of ground, they encamped there. Hereupon col. Clive applied to the admiral for a party of seamen to reinforce him. Accordingly capt. Warrick received orders, on the fourth, to take upon him the command of a detachment of sailors to join col. Clive, in order to force and drive the Nabob out of his camp. On the fifth, at one in the morning, capt. Warrick landed his men a little above Kelsal's octagon, which were as follows; 180 from the Kent, 173 from the Tyger, 120 from the Salisbury, 19 from the Bridgwater, 37 from the sloop, and 30 from the Indiamen, in all 569 men. About two, he joined

the colonel, whose troops were under arms, and ready to march, on which our men were disposed of to guard and attend the train, which consisted of six field pieces and one haubitzer. Soon after they marched off the ground, in the following order: The king's troops and company's grenadiers in front, the sailors with the train next, with the battalion after, and seapoys in the rear. At three, the colonel altered his disposition, and marched the battalion before the train. In this order they marched till five, when the troops in the van were charged by the enemy's horse in their camp, but it did not seem to retard our march, and, by the time our rear-guard were entered, the engagement became general, from hedges and bushes; on which we played our artillery, defending the right and left of our army, all the way thro' the camp, in which we found dead men and horses. Here our men were diverted by killing their bullocks, camels, and what horses were left in our march, which we continued with great rapidity, driving the enemy before us, till they lodged themselves in a tope near Me-ter's garden, behind the hedges: From hence they detached a large body of horse with two cannon, to the cross road of the bunglo which we soon dislodged with our field-pieces, after receiving a few shot; and from thence marched into the fort. In this action were killed 12 seamen, 2 captains of the company's troops, 17 private men, and 10 seapoys. The number wounded were about 15 seamen, and 50 foldiers and seapoys. Lieut. Lutwidge of the Salisbury, the only officer mortally wounded. The Nabob's army was said to consist of 15,000 foot and 10,000 horse. We have had various accounts of his loss. A Bremin, who was soon after in the camp, says 1300 men were killed and wounded, and that 21 of the former were officers. Besides this loss, upwards of 500 horses were killed, several draught bullocks, and three or four elephants. This attack, tho' not attended with all the wished for success, yet it was sufficient to make the Nabob very solicitous to hasten the business of a peace, which was concluded on, and consists of the following articles.

Articles acceded to, and signed by the Nabob of Bengal, February 9, 1757.

I. Whatever rights and privileges the king has granted the English company in their Phirmaund, and the Husbulhoorums sent from Dilly, shall not be disputed or taken from them, and the immunities therein mentioned be acknowledged and stand

stand good. Whatever villages are given the company by the Phirmaund shall likewise be granted, notwithstanding they have been denied by former subahs. The Zemindars of those villages, not to be hurt or displaced without cause. Signed by the Nabob in his own hand. "I agree to the terms of the Phirmaund."—II. All goods passing or repassing thro' the country, by land or water, with English dutricks, shall be exempt from any tax, fee, or imposition, from Chokeys, Gaulwalls, Zemindars, or any others. "I agree to this."—III. All the company's factories, seized by the Nabob, shall be returned. All monies, goods and effects belonging to the company, their servants and tenants, and which have been seized and taken by the Nabob, shall be restored. What has been plundered and pillaged by his people made good, by the payment of such a sum of money as his justice shall think reasonable. "I agree to restore whatever has been seized and taken by my orders, and accounted for in my sincany."—IV. That we have permission to fortify Calcutta in such manner as we may think proper, without any interruption. "I consent to this."—V. That we shall have liberty to coin Siccas both of gold and silver, of equal weight and fineness to those of Muxadavad, which shall pass in the provinces. "I consent to the English company's coining their own imports of bullion and gold into siccas."—VI. That the treaty shall be ratified by signing and sealing, and swearing to abide by the articles therein contained, not only by the Nabob, but his principal officers and ministers. "I have sealed and signed the articles before the presence of God."—VII. That admiral Charles Watson, and col. Robert Clive, on the part and behalf of the English nation, and of the company, do agree to live in a good understanding with the Nabob; to put an end to these troubles, and be in friendship with him, while these articles are performed and observed by the Nabob. "I have sealed and signed the foregoing articles upon these terms; that if the governor and council will sign and seal them with the company's seal, and will swear to the performance on their part, I then consent and agree to them."

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Watson, dated on board the Kent, off Chandенagore, March 31, 1757.

"Col. Clive being joined with 300 of the Bombay troops, who, by this reinforcement had with him 700 Europeans

and 1600 Blacks, he immediately marched to Chandенagore, where he had not been long before he took possession of all the French out-posts there, except one redoubt, situate between the river side and the fort walls, wherein were mounted 8 pieces of cannon of 24 pounders, four of which pointed down the river. On the 15th instant, I sailed with the Kent, Tyger, and Salisbury. The 20 gun ship and sloop I ordered up the river, some days before, to cover the boats attending on the camp. On the 18th, I anchored about two miles below Chandенagore, and observed the French had done every thing in their power to obstruct our passage, by sinking two ships, a ketch, a hulk, a snow, and a vessel without any masts, all directly in the channel, within gun-shot of the fort, and laying two bombs, moored with chains, across the river. This caused some delay, till the bombs were cut adrift, and I could discover, by sounding, a proper channel to pass thro', which the pilots found out without being at the trouble of weighing any of the vessels. Before this was sufficiently known to venture, adm. Pocock came up to me in his boat, and hoisted his flag on board the Tyger. On the 24th, at six in the morning, I weighed, and sailed up in the following order: The Tyger, Kent, and Salisbury. At ten minutes after six, the enemy began to fire from the redoubt, which was abandoned as soon as the leading ship got a-breast of it. At three quarters after six the ships were placed, when I caused the signal to be made for engaging, which continued very brisk on both sides till a quarter past nine. The enemy then waved over their walls a flag of truce, and desired to capitulate; and the articles being agreed upon and signed, I sent capt. Latham, of the Tyger, ashore to receive the keys, and take possession of the fort. Col. Clive marched in with the king's troops about five in the afternoon. They had in the fort 1200 men, of which 500 Europeans and 700 Blacks, 183 pieces of cannon, from 24 pounders and downwards, three small mortars, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Besides the ships and vessels sunk below, to stop up the channel, they sunk and ran ashore five large ships above the fort and we have taken four sloops and a snow. The enemy had killed in the fort 40 men, and 70 wounded. The Kent had 19 men killed and 49 wounded; the Tyger 13 killed and 50 wounded. Among the number killed, was my first lieutenant, Mr. Samuel Perreau, and the master of the Tyger.

ger. Among the wounded was, Mr. Pockock slightly hurt, capt. Speke and his son by the same cannon-ball; the latter had his leg shot off. Mr. Rawlins Hey, my third lieutenant, had his thigh much shattered, and is in great danger. Mr. Stanton, my fourth lieutenant, slightly wounded by splinters; but the greatest part of the wounded have suffered much, being hurt chiefly by cannon shot: Several of them cannot possibly recover. I must do this justice to all the officers and men in general, to say, agreeable to their usual bravery, they behaved with great spirit and resolution on this occasion; as did also the land forces, who kept a good and constant fire the whole time from two batteries, of four and two guns, they had raised very near the fort.

Kent off Calcutta, in the River Hughley, April 14.

Since the date of my last letter several of the wounded are dead, among whom is Mr. Rawlins Hey, my late third lieutenant, and capt. Speke's son. There are many more in great danger.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by the Director and Council for the French East-India Company's Affairs at Chandénagore to Vice-Admiral Watson, with his Answers, March 23, 1757.

Art. 1. **T**HE lives of all the deserters shall be saved. Answer.

The deserters to be absolutely given up.

—Art. 2. All the officers of this garrison shall be prisoners on their parole of honour; that they shall have liberty to carry with them all their effects, and go where they please, on promising they will not serve against his Britannick majesty during the present war. Answer. The admiral agrees to.—Art. 3. The soldiers of the garrison shall be prisoners of war, so long as the present war continues; and when peace is made between the king of France and the king of England, they shall be sent to Pondicherry, and till then to be

entertained at the expence of the English company. Answer. The admiral likewise agrees, with this difference only, that instead of sending the soldiers to Pondicherry, they shall be sent to Madras or to England, as the admiral shall hereafter think proper; and that such foreigners, who are not of the French nation, and chuse voluntarily to enter into the English service, shall have liberty.—Art. 4. The seapoys of the garrison shall not be prisoners of war; they shall have leave, on the contrary to return on the coast in their country. Answer. The

admiral agrees to.—Art. 5. The officers and men of the company's European ship the Contest, shall be sent to Pondicherry, in the first English ship that goes to the coast. Answer. The officers and men of the European ship shall be upon the same

A footing as the soldiers, and to be sent to Madras, or to England, as soon as possible.—Art. 6. The French Jesuit fathers shall have the liberty to exercise the functions of their religion in the house which has been assigned them, since the demolishing of their church: The silver ornaments, and every thing that belongs to the church, shall be given them; and also their effects. Answer. The admiral cannot agree to any Europeans residing here; but that the French Jesuits may go to Pondicherry, with all the ornaments of their church, or wherever they please.—Art. 7.

B All the inhabitants, of what nation or quality soever, as Europeans, Muslees, Christians, Blacks, Gentiles, Moors, and others, shall be put in possession of their houses, and all in general as shall be found belonging to them, either in their fort, or on their estates. Answer. In regard to this article, to be left to the admiral, who will do justice.—Art. 8. The

C factories of Cassembuzar, Dacca, Patna, Jeuda, and of Ballasore, shall remain at the command of the chiefs, who direct them. Answer. To be settled between the Nabob and the admiral.—Art. 9. The

D director, counsellors, and those employed under them, shall have leave to go where they please, with their cloaths and linen. Answer. The admiral agrees to.

The admiral expects an answer by three o'clock this afternoon, and that the British forces may take possession of the fort by four.

F The above-mentioned propositions have been accepted of by the council; in consequence of which we have delivered up the fortress of Chandénagore to admiral Watson.

Chandénagore, March 23, 1757.

P. Renault.

Laporterie.

M. Fournier.

F. Nicolas.

A. Cailliot.

Suges.

H **W**E have given our readers, this month, the annexed beautiful Map of the northern part of Upper Saxony, which, if affairs should not take a better turn, may, next campaign, be a theatre of action between the Prussians, Swedes, &c. &c.

The

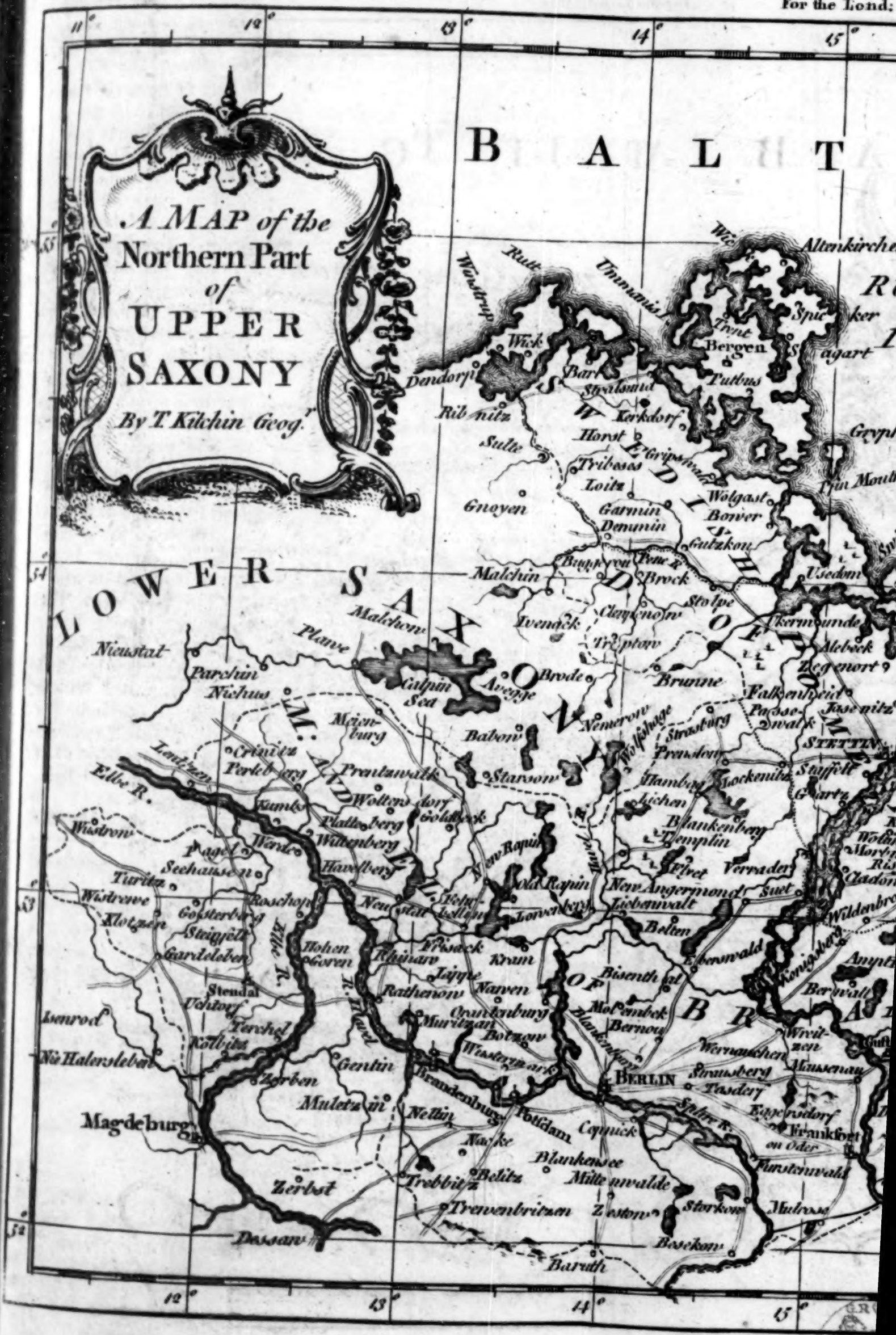


A MAP of the
Northern Part
of
UPPER
SAXONY

By T. Kilchin Geog.

B A L T

L O W E R S A X



Cond: Mag:



The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determin'd, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.
Continued from p. 376.

£. s. d.

BEFORE I explain or make remarks upon any of these articles, I shall give an account of the committee of ways and means, which was resolved on as soon as the house had agreed to the resolutions of the committee of supply, on December 16, it being then resolved, that the house would, next morning, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty, from which time this committee was continued by several adjournments, or orders, until May 23, during which time the following resolutions were agreed to in the committee, and upon the report confirmed by the house, viz.

DECEMBER 18, 1756.

That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of 4s. in the pound, and no more, be raised within the space of one year, from March 25, 1757, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, pensions, offices, and personal estates, in that part of Great-Britain called England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable cess, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great-Britain called Scotland

2037874 1 10

As soon as this resolution was agreed to, a bill was ordered to be brought in pursuant thereunto, and that Mr. Charlton, the chairman to the committee, Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Hardinge, should prepare and bring in the same; which bill was afterwards brought in, and passed into a law; and thereby the sum of 1,989,920l. 8d. was declared to be the Proportion to be raised in England, &c. and the sum of 47,954l. 1s. 2d. was declared to be the proportion to be raised in Scotland.

N. B. The words (towards raising the supply granted to his majesty) being in every resolution of this committee, I shall not hereafter repeat them.

JANUARY 8, 1757.

That the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be further continued, and charged upon all malt which shall be made, and all mum which shall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which shall be made for sale, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, from June 23, 1757, to June 24, 1758. The produce of which tax is usually computed at, and granted for

750000 0 0

Upon this resolution, likewise, a bill was immediately ordered to be brought in, and that Mr. Hardinge, Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Samuel Martin, should prepare and bring in the same; which bill was accordingly brought in, and passed into a law; and, in both these bills, there was a clause of credit as usual. In the former, the clause of credit was for borrowing 2,000,000l. at the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. interest; and the clause of credit in the latter, was for borrowing 750,000l. at the rate of 3l. 10s. per cent. per ann. interest; but as some difficulty was, I suppose, found to borrow the money upon the first at so low an interest, therefore in this last there was a clause for allowing an interest of 3l. 10s. upon the first as well as the last; and in both the interest was to be tax free.

September, 1757.

H h h

JANUARY

JANUARY 24.

That a sum not exceeding 1,050,000*l.* 5*s.* be raised by way of lottery, upon the terms, and in the manner following; that is to say, that such lottery shall consist of tickets of the value of one guinea each; that as soon as such tickets can be prepared, and be ready to be delivered, whereof publick notice shall be given in the London Gazette, any person shall be at liberty to purchase any number of such tickets at the Bank of England, and at such other places, as the commissioners of his majesty's Treasury shall direct; and that one moiety of the amount of the value of such tickets shall be divided into prizes, for the benefit of the proprietors of the fortunate tickets in the said lottery; and that the prizes, attending the fortunate tickets, shall be paid to the proprietors thereof, on or at any time after January 20, 1758, without any deduction whatsoever.

Thus from this resolution there remained to be applied to the use of the publick, for the service of 1757, the sum of —

525002 12 6

Upon this resolution also a bill was immediately ordered to be brought in, and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Hardinge, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was afterwards brought in, and passed into a law, by which the million and five tickets were to be divided into 15 classes of 66,667 tickets each class, and the drawing of the first class was to determine the blanks and prizes in every one of the other 14, according to the following scheme.

Prizes as follow, viz.

N ^o of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>
15 Prizes of 10000 each, is		150000
15 ————— 5000 —————		75000
15 ————— 3000 —————		45000
15 ————— 1000 —————		15000
30 ————— 500 —————		15000
150 ————— 100 —————		15000
1500 ————— 50 —————		75000
3000 ————— 20 —————		60000
6600 ————— 10 —————		66000
15 First Drawn 300 <i>l.</i> each —		4500
15 Last Drawn 300 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each		4502 12 6
Total Money in Prizes		525002 12 6
Profit to the Government		525002 12 6
		1050005 5 0

The Prizes to be paid without any Deduction at any Time after January 20, 1758. And the Lottery to begin Drawing September 5 following.

MARCH 14.

That the sum of 2,500,000*l.* be raised by annuities for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, or for terms of years certain, and charged upon a fund to be established in this session of parliament for payment thereof, and for which the sinking fund shall be a collateral security, the said several annuities to be granted upon the conditions, and in the manner following, that is to say, that all persons, who, in books to be opened at the Bank of England for that purpose, shall subscribe, at any time before five of the clock in the afternoon of the fourteenth day of April next, for the payment of one hundred pounds, or as many entire sums of 100*l.* as they shall chuse to contribute towards the said sum of 2,500,000*l.* and shall

at the time of such subscription make a deposit of ten pounds per cent. on such sums, so to be contributed, and shall make the future payments on or before the times herein after limited, viz. 15l. per cent. on or before May 26 next; 15l. per cent. on or before July 7 next; 15l. per cent. on or before August 18 next; 15l. per cent. on or before Sept. 29 next; 15l. per cent. on or before November 10 next; and the remaining 15l. per cent. on or before December 22 next, shall be intitled, for the lives of their nominees, to such annuities, as are herein after particularly specified, such annuities for lives to be divided into five classes: The first class to consist of annuities of four pounds for every 100l. contributed, for the lives of nominees of any age, with the benefit of survivorship upon the death of nominees of the same class for the term of sixty years; that is to say, after the expiration of this term, the contributors shall continue to enjoy the benefit of their accumulated annuities, during the lives of their respective nominees, but no further benefit by the death of any nominee, which shall happen after the expiration of that term: The second class to consist of annuities of four pounds and five shillings, for every one hundred pounds contributed, for the lives of nominees, who shall be above the age of twenty years, with the like benefit of survivorship upon the death of nominees of the same class, for the term of fifty years, in manner aforesaid: The third class to consist of annuities of four pounds and ten shillings for every one hundred pounds contributed, for the lives of nominees, who shall be above the age of thirty years, with the like benefit of survivorship upon the death of nominees of the same class, for the term of 43½ years, in manner aforesaid: The fourth class to consist of annuities of four pounds and fifteen shillings for every one hundred pounds contributed, for the lives of nominees, who shall be above the age of forty years, with the like benefit of survivorship upon the death of nominees of the same class, for the term of 38½ years, in manner aforesaid: The fifth class to consist of annuities of five pounds for every one hundred pounds contributed, for the lives of nominees, who shall be above the age of fifty years, with the like benefit of survivorship upon the death of nominees of the same class, for the term of 35 years, in manner aforesaid: But that such contributors, who, instead of annuities for lives, shall chuse to accept annuities for terms of years certain, shall be intitled, at their option, to any of the following annuities, after the rates of interest herein after mentioned, viz. Of 4l. per cent. for 66 years; 4l. 5s. for 54 years; 4l. 10s. for 46½ years; 4l. 15s. for 41 years; and 5l. for 36½ years. The said annuities for lives to be paid half-yearly, on January 5, and July 5, in every year: The first half-yearly payment of annuities for lives to be made to the several contributors respectively, on January 5, 1758, if they shall before that time have appointed their nominees, or upon such of the said half-yearly days of payment as shall be next after the respective appointments of their nominees; and the said annuities for certain terms of years, at what time soever the contributors shall make their option to accept such annuities, shall commence from July 5, 1757, and be paid half-yearly as aforesaid; and that all contributors paying the whole, or any part of their contributions, previous to the days appointed for the respective payments, shall be intitled to an allowance of so much money, as the interest of the several sums so previously paid, after the rate of three pounds per cent. per ann. shall amount to, from the time of such previous payment, to the respective times on which such payments are directed to be made; and that all the several sums of money beforementioned, which shall be contributed as aforesaid, shall, by the cashiers of the Bank, be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, to be applied from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house in this session of parliament, and not otherwise.

Upon this resolution a bill was ordered to be brought in, and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. James Greenville, Mr. Hardinge, and Mr. Samuel Martin, should prepare and bring in the same. But we shall hereafter see, that this resolution was entirely altered by a following, and therefore no bill was brought in upon this.

MARCH 21.

1. That the surplus of the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, be granted to his majesty from and after Oct. 10, 1756.
2. That an additional stamp-duty of 1s. be charged upon every piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, on which shall be engrossed or written any indenture, lease, bond, or other deed, for which a stamp duty of 6d. is payable by an act of the 12th of queen Anne.
3. That an additional stamp duty of 5l. be charged upon every piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, on which shall be engrossed or written any licence for retailing of wine, to be granted to any person who shall not take out either a licence for retailing of spirituous liquors, or a licence for retailing of beer, ale, or other exciseable liquors.
4. That an additional stamp duty of 4l. be charged upon every piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, on which shall be engrossed or written any licence for retailing of wine, to be granted to any person who shall take out a licence for retailing of beer, ale, and other exciseable liquors but shall not take out a licence for retailing of spirituous liquors.
5. That an additional stamp duty of 40s. be charged upon every piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, on which shall be engrossed or written any licence for retailing of wine, to be granted to any person who shall take out a licence for retailing of spirituous liquors.
6. That all persons retailing of wine, shall be obliged to take out licences annually, to be granted by the commissioners appointed for managing the duties arising by stamps upon vellum, parchment, and paper.
7. That an act made 12 Car. II. intituled, *An act for the better ordering the selling of wines by retail and for preventing abuses in the mingling, corrupting and vitiating of wines, and for setting and limiting the prices of the same*, except so much thereof as relates to the preventing of abuses in the mingling, &c, shall, from and after July 5, 1757, be repealed.
8. That from and after the said day, the commission, whereby agents and commissioners are appointed by virtue of the said act for granting licences for retailing of wine, shall cease and determine.
9. That out of the several duties before mentioned his majesty be impowered to grant, during pleasure, to the said several agents or commissioners, and their officers, or such of them as he shall think proper, such yearly allowances as his majesty shall think fit, so as no such allowance to any agent or commissioner, shall exceed 500l. a year, and so as no such allowance to any other such officer shall exceed the present annual amount of the salaries and wages payable to such officers respectively.
10. That after the determination of the said duties upon wine licences granted by the said act, in lieu thereof there shall be set apart and paid to his majesty, out of the several duties before mentioned the yearly sum of 7002l. 14s. 3d. which appears to have been the nett annual produce of the former duties on wine licences, upon a medium of six years, ending January 5, 1757.
11. That an additional duty of one half-penny be laid upon every paper, not exceeding one whole sheet, containing publick news, intelligence, or occurrences, printed in Great-Britain, to be dispersed and made publick.

12. That

12. That an additional duty of 1s. be charged upon every advertisement contained in the London Gazette, or any other printed paper, to be dispersed and made publick weekly or oftner.

13. That a duty of two shillings be charged upon every advertisement contained in or published with, any printed paper or printed pamphlet whatsoever, to be dispersed and made publick yearly, monthly, or at any other interval of time, exceeding one week.

14. That an additional duty of one penny be charged upon every almanack or Kalendar for any one particular year, or for any time less than a year, printed on one side only of one sheet or piece of paper.

15. That an additional duty of 2d. be charged upon every other almanack or Kalendar for any one particular year.

16. That for every almanack or Kalendar made to serve for several years, the said several additional duties be charged for every such year, not exceeding three.

17. That an additional duty of 4s. be paid for every chaldron of coals, Newcastle measure, which shall be shipped for exportation to any part beyond the seas, except to Ireland, the Isle of Man, or his majesty's plantations, and after the same rate for any greater or lesser quantity.

18. That the annuities payable pursuant to the resolution of this house of the 14th inst. be charged upon the said several rates and duties beforementioned.

As his majesty's civil list revenue was affected by the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of these resolutions, the wine licence duty to be thereby abolished, being one of those funds settled upon him for life, and appropriated to that revenue, therefore upon the 10th resolution's being read a second time, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty was willing, and consented to accept of the said yearly sum, so to be set apart and paid to him, in lieu of the duties granted by the said act of king Charles the Second; which was the more gracious in his majesty, as the commissioners and officers of the wine licence office were, by the 9th resolution, left a burden upon him, without any fund for paying those pensions, which he in charity could not avoid settling upon such of them as had no other support.

As soon as these resolutions were all agreed to, an instruction was ordered to the gentlemen who were appointed to prepare and bring in a bill pursuant to the resolution of the 14th, to prepare the said bill pursuant also to the resolutions this day agreed to; and by an order of the 23d, they were instructed to prepare and insert in the bill, a clause, directing, that the annuities payable by virtue of the said resolution of the 14th, after the rate of 4l. per cent. per ann. for 66 years, should be transferrable at the Bank of England, without fee or reward.

APRIL 4.

1. That there be issued and applied to the supply, out of such monies as shall or may arise from the sinking fund, the sum of

300000 0 0

2. That there be issued and applied to the supply, the savings out of the grants made this session for the pay of the Hanover troops, in the pay of Great-Britain, the sum of

19416 14 9 1/2

319416 14 9 1/2

As the terms offered by the resolution of March 14, were not, it seems, liked by those usurious Jews and stockjobbers, who have so long preyed upon this unfortunate country, a very small sum had been subscribed in pursuance of, and within the time limited by that resolution; therefore, upon April 20, the house ordered that the

cashiers

cashiers of the Bank should forthwith lay before them, an account of the subscription made there, pursuant to the said resolution; which account was accordingly laid before them on the 21st, consequently this affair was again taken into consideration in the committee, on the 27th, and their new resolutions, as follow, agreed to on

APRIL 28.

1. That so much of the sum of two millions five hundred thousand pounds, intended to be raised by annuities for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, or for terms of years certain, pursuant to the resolution of this house of March 14 last, as hath not been subscribed for within the time limited by the said resolution, amounting to the sum of two millions one hundred eighty-six thousand and nine hundred pounds, be raised by annuities after the rate of three pounds per cent. per ann. transferrable at the Bank of England, and redeemable by parliament, the said annuities to be paid by half-yearly payments, on January 5, and July 5, in every year, and the first payment thereof to be made on January 5, 1758; and that each contributor to the said sum of two millions one hundred eighty-six thousand and nine hundred pounds, shall, for every one hundred pounds contributed, be also intitled to an annuity for life, after the rate of one pound two shillings and six-pence per cent. per ann. to be paid in like manner by half-yearly payments, the first payment thereof to be made on January 5, 1758, if such contributors respectively shall, on or before that time, have appointed their nominees, or upon such of the said half-yearly days of payment, as shall be next after the respective appointments of their nominees; the said respective annuities to be charged upon the fund resolved to be established in this session of parliament, for payment of the annuities mentioned in the said resolution of March 14 last; for which the sinking fund shall be a collateral security; and that all such contributors shall, on or before May 4 next, make a deposit, with the cashiers of the Bank of England, of fifteen pounds for every one hundred pounds, which they shall chuse to contribute, and shall make the future payments, on or before the times herein after limited, viz. 10l. per cent. on or before June 4 next; 15l. per cent. on or before July 7 next; 15l. per cent. on or before August 18 next; 15l. per cent. on or before September 21 next; 15l. per cent. on or before November 10 next; and the remaining 15l. per cent. on or before December 22 next.

And that all or any such persons, who have already subscribed towards the said sum of two millions five hundred thousand pounds, pursuant to the said resolution of March 14 last, and who, instead of the annuities therein mentioned, shall chuse to accept the annuities proposed by this resolution, and who, on or before the said May 4 shall, in books to be opened at the Bank of England for that purpose, express their consent, or not express their dissent thereunto, shall, upon their compliance with the terms herein mentioned, for every one hundred pounds, so by them already subscribed, be intitled to the said several annuities of three pounds, and one pound two shillings and six-pence, in which case the sum so by them already advanced, shall be deemed part of their contributions for the purchase of the annuities hereby proposed; and that the sums so contributed, be paid by the cashiers of the Bank into the receipt of the Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house in this session of parliament, and not otherwise

2. That there be raised by like annuities, upon the same terms and conditions, and charged upon the same fund, with the like collateral security, the further sum of

2500000 0 0

500000 0 0

3000000 0 0

Am

And on May 10 it was ordered, that the chief cashier of the Bank should lay before the house, an account of the amount of the subscriptions taken in, pursuant to these resolutions, which account being laid before them on the 12th, and it appearing thereby, that the whole sum was subscribed for, the said resolutions were the same day again read, and it was ordered, that the gentlemen, who were appointed to bring in a bill, pursuant to the resolutions of March 14 and 21 last, should be discharged from bringing in a bill, pursuant to the said resolutions of March 14; and that it should be an instruction to them, to prepare and bring in the said bill, pursuant to these resolutions of April 28.

MAY 3.

1. That the surplus of the duties on licences, remaining in the Exchequer on October 10, 1756, be applied to the supply, being the sum of

16190 5 3

2. That the overplus of the grants for the year 1756, remaining in the Exchequer, be applied to the supply, being the sum of

140568 5 2 1/2

156758 10 5 1/2

MAY 21.

That there be raised by loans, or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids to be granted the next session of parliament, the sum of

1000000 0 0

Whereupon it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in, pursuant to this resolution; and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Charles Townshend, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Hardinge, should prepare and bring in the same.

MAY 24.

1. That the produce of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund, commonly called the sinking fund, remaining in the Exchequer, disposable by parliament, for the quarter ending April 5, 1757, be issued and applied to the supply, being the sum of

50491 17 8 1/2

2. That out of such monies as shall or may arise of the said surplusses, &c. there be issued and applied to the supply, the further sum of

849508 2 3 1/2

900000 0 0

And presently after these two resolutions were agreed to, the resolutions of April 4, and May 3, were read, and it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions of April 4, and May 3, and also the said resolutions of May 24; and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Hardinge, should prepare and bring in the same. All which bills so ordered, as beforementioned, were accordingly brought in, and passed into laws; so that the whole sum provided for by this committee of ways and means amounted to

8689051 19 7 1/2

And as the sums granted by the committee of supply amounted to

8350325 9 3 1/2

It appears, that the sums provided for, exceeded upon the whole, the sums granted, in the sum of

338726 10 4 1/2

But as the lottery was such a one as had never been tried before, it was very uncertain what sum might be thereby raised, and consequently it was extremely prudent to provide for more than had been granted; for the current service ought always to be fully provided for; and therefore I wish it were laid down as a maxim, that our parliaments ought always to be generous in their grants, but rigidly severe in their examination of all publick accounts; for this is the true interest of the sovereign as well as the subject.

To the **AUTHOR** of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS you have, in your Magazine *, given some extracts from Torcy's Memoirs, relating to the duke of Marlborough, I think you should give the whole conversation that passed between those two great men, as it is very interesting, and will not take up much room; therefore I have sent it you as follows:

Torcy, in his letter to the king of May 22, 1709, writes thus: "As soon as the duke of Marlborough arrived (at the Hague) I desired M. Pettekum to ask him when I might wait on him. After he had consulted the pensionary, and made a number of excuses and compliments, for the liberty he took in appointing me an hour, and not paying the first visit, I went to him after dinner. Were I to relate all the protestations he made, of his profound respect and attachment to your majesty, and of the desire he has of one day meriting your protection, I should fill my letter with things less essential, than those I am going to mention. His speeches are florid. I observed in what he said to me, a great deal of art, in naming the duke of Berwick, and the marquiss of Alegre. I availed myself, Sir, of this circumstance, to make him sensible in the course of our conversation, that I was not ignorant of the particulars of their correspondence with him, and that your sentiments were not changed. He blushed, and proceeded to the proposals of peace. The pensionary had informed him in the morning of every thing that had passed since his departure from London. I thought that he had nothing to demand for England, after being informed of the offers I had made in regard to Dunkirk; but he told me, that he had express orders from princess Anne, to insist particularly on the restitution of Newfoundland; since this matter so deeply interested the whole nation, that it would be doing a particular pleasure to his mistress to settle it as a preliminary article."

I confessed, that your majesty's instructions on this head were wanting, but that I was verily persuaded it was a matter that would not hinder the peace, and that it might be easily regulated, either by exchanges, or by mutual restitutions on the part of England. He has brought lord

Townshend with him, who is appointed to assist on the part of England at the negotiations of peace.

Lord Marlborough told me, that we should enter into further particulars with

Townshend, in regard to the affair of Newfoundland. He added, that this same lord had orders concerning the king of England, whom he stiled the prince of Wales. He expressed a strong desire of being in a capacity to serve him, as the son of a king, for whom, he told me afterwards, he would have spilt the last drop of his blood. That he believed it was his interest to remove out of France; and when I asked him to what country he should retire, and in what manner he was to subsist, he agreed in respect to the first article, that this prince should be at liberty to fix his residence wherever he chose; should enjoy perfect security; and be his own master to go wherever he judged proper.

The article of his subsistence met with greater obstacles. I proposed to him the expedient of the queen's dowry. He said, that the laws of England rendered the payment of that sum extremely difficult; however, he begged of me to insist strenuously on this article, when my lord Townshend and he came to speak to me about it in the conferences. This lord, said he, is a kind of inspector over me, tho' he is a very honest man, who has been chosen thro' my means, and of the Whig party: Before him I must speak like an obstinate Englishman; but I wish, with all my heart, I was able to serve the prince of Wales, and that your solicitations afforded me an opportunity of doing it.

He told me a great many things of that kind in confidence, and all to corroborate the reasons he had for rejecting my proposal. With this same air of confidence he expatiated on the folly of his nation, so extravagant a folly, that they set no bounds to their ideas that they believe it is their interest, and in their power to demolish France; tho' prudent people, but who are not at the helm of affairs, are convinced, as well as myself, that it is time to conclude a good peace."

Again he says: "The time of concluding the treaty, and of preventing the opening of the campaign, seemed to me very urgent; I therefore thought I ought no longer to defer making use of your majesty's permission, whereby I was empowered to renounce every part of the Spanish monarchy. Lord Marlborough assured me, that this was the only way to conclude a peace, for which he continued to express a strong desire, as he should think, he said, of spending the remainder of his days in quiet, while he looked upon the amazing advantages of the allies in

* See Lond. Mag. for April last, p. 171.

in the present war, as entirely owing to the hand of the Almighty.

It is to this Almighty hand he attributed their surprizing union, whereby eight nations, of which their army is composed, think and act like a single man; and, continuing with the same appearance of modesty, he told me, that if they made another campaign, they should be in no want of provisions, for their fleet would bring them corn, which should be unloaded at Abbeville."

A little further, in the same letter, he writes thus: "As I was going out, they came and told me, that lord Marlborough had sent word, that he intended to pay me a visit; I sent back to him to beg he would give me leave to wait on him at twelve o'clock. The conversation began on his side with the same protestations, as he had made me, the first time I saw him by himself. He repeated what he had said, in regard to his desire of meriting your majesty's protection after the peace. I was very little inclined to flatter him with any hopes, not having received the least assistance on his part. Yet I spoke to him in such terms, as I thought proper for encouraging the notions he had formed, without entering into a positive engagement. True it is, that when I mentioned his private interests, he blushed, and seemed desirous of changing the topic of conversation. He told me, that prince Eugene was very much puzzled, being obliged to satisfy the princes of the empire in regard to the restitution of Alsace. I did not want reasons to let them see that the empire was an empty name, employed for the authorizing an unjust pretension; and that most of those princes would be one day sorry to see Alsace wrested from the crown of France, especially if it was to revert to the house of Austria.

The conference which was held in the evening at the pensionary's greatly resembled that of the day before. The same question about Alsace, and the arguments nearly the same. Prince Eugene growing warm, advanced, that the emperor had a just title to pretend at present to a province which he had been obliged to cede by the treaty of Munster; and that present power, and the prosperous situation of affairs, were reasons sufficient for redressing the grievances of onerous treaties. I asked the pensionary, and the other members of the assembly, whether they agreed to this maxim, and whether we were to establish it as the basis of the peace in question. Prince Eugene wanted

September, 1757.

to explain himself; and tho' he spoke eloquently upon the subject, his reasons were extremely weak. He did not agree, no more than the day before, as to the form of government which he intended to settle in Alsace. He said only, without giving up the emperor's pretension, that it might serve for the indemnification which the duke of Lorraine had demanded, and the emperor had promised, for the duchy of Montferrat. He complained of the delays your majesty had hitherto used, in giving an equivalent for the provostship of Longwi. In short, Sir, they espouse the quarrels of all those who form any pretensions against your majesty; allies or not, they are friends, provided they have a subject of complaint. Now I think I may tell your majesty, that in consequence of what I have heard said by the pensionary, by prince Eugene, and by the duke of Marlborough, since I have been here, it will be highly necessary to watch the motions of the duke of Lorraine, whose intentions are certainly very bad.

The conference ended without any good effect; at which the pensionary seemed to be concerned. Mons. Rouillé and I stayed some time with him. He begged of us both to study some expedient for conciliating matters. We shewed him it was no longer in our power to contribute to this end, when they insisted upon Alsace. He returned to the scheme of reducing your majesty's rights to the footing of the treaty of Munster; but at the same time he wanted to leave Landau, Brisac, and Fort Louis to the emperor. We cannot make them understand, that your frontiers ought not to be naked, since this would be affording means to the neighbouring princes to penetrate into your kingdom; that so jealous as they are of having barriers for themselves, and of procuring others for their allies, they ought in reason to leave your majesty in possession of those you have at present.

Their only answer, which they have incessantly repeated since the beginning of this melancholy negotiation, is that your majesty's power is such, that you have nothing to fear from your neighbours: That Alsace is not a province of France, but a conquered country; from whence they draw this false consequence, that your majesty may easily part with it, or at least may keep it on the footing of the treaty of Munster rectified, a term invented by Buys.

Their obstinacy, Sir, is equally insupportable, in regard to the article of the duke of Savoy. The province of Holland

espouses his cause with such warmth, that your majesty's armies must obtain surprising advantages to oblige them to desist. The pensionary, desiring to reconcile the minds of his countrymen to peace, acquainted the states of that province yesterday, with the defeat of the Portugueze, before he made a report of our last proposals. Notwithstanding this preparatory step, there were some who voted for a further augmentation of the troops, if it should be necessary for carrying on the war.

As we see, Sir, that God has reserved the termination of this war to himself, and that this desired period is not yet come, we reckon to set out from hence, M. Rouillé and I, to-morrow, or after to-morrow; for our tarrying here any longer would be of no service. Prince Eugene returns to-morrow to Brussels, and my lord Marlborough sets out next Saturday. When they are gone from hence, all negotiations will cease. We shall see the pensionary again this evening, to take our leave of him.

If the peace had depended only on the article of the duke of Savoy, and there had been a possibility of agreeing to a suspension of arms, upon your majesty's consenting to that prince's demands, I presume to acknowledge, Sir, that I should have taken upon me to leave the president Rouillé here, and to desire him to wait for further orders, depending on the representation of affairs, which I should have the honour of making to your majesty: But seeing that nothing is ever brought to a conclusion, and that, in proportion as we grant, they make fresh demands, all appearance of negotiation appears to me as useless, as it is contrary to your majesty's dignity. I am extremely sorry I have not been able to answer the satisfaction your majesty has been pleased to express in regard to my conduct, by the commission with which you have honoured me. Tho' the dispositions we have found in this place, the demands they have made upon us, and the answers we have received, seemed to justify my proceedings; yet I cannot think but there has been some fault, to occasion want of success, after such ample powers as those with which I have been graciously honoured by your majesty. Therefore I presume to beseech you will, with your usual goodness, forgive my incapacity, and only consider my zeal and impatient desire to obey your orders. However, I hope that the manner in which I have executed them, will not be entirely useless to your majesty: That both your subjects and your enemies will be alike con-

vinced, it is not your fault, if peace is deferred; that your offers will be productive of favourable alterations in the minds of the publick; and that the sacrifice which your majesty was ready to make, will bring down the divine blessing on your arms, at a time when it is so greatly wanting for the real welfare of Christendom. I have made no mystery of the proposals which M. Rouillé and I agreed to. I thought it was conducive to your majesty's service, that they should become publick: By this means those who contribute the most to carrying on the war will be convinced, that all this great expence is incurred, only to satisfy the immoderate ambition of their allies; and that this same ambition may deprive their republick of the considerable advantages she was on the point of obtaining; for we have several times declared, and this evening we shall again declare, that all our offers are void, the moment they are not accepted of, and in case we are permitted to go away without concluding."

And in his memoirs he writes thus: "The letter written to the king the 22d of May contained an exact detail of every thing essential that was said, either in the visits which Torcy had made to the duke of Marlborough, and in those which the duke returned; or in the conferences held at the pensionary's, since this general arrived at the Hague. His conversation was extremely polite. He omitted no opportunity of mentioning his respect for the king, and even his attachment to his majesty's person. It was in France, and under marshal Turenne, that he had learnt the military art. He would fain have persuaded us, that he should for ever retain a grateful sense of the favour. His expressions contained protestations of sincerity contradicted by facts; of probity, corroborated by oaths upon his honour, his conscience, and often mentioning the name of God. He called him to witness the truth of his intentions. I was tempted to say to him; why does thine unhallowed mouth presume to name my law? And indeed his mentioning the wonders of Providence, to which he attributed all his successes, was only to infer from thence, that France ought to lose no time, but to clap up a peace directly; that her preservation depended on a speedy issue of the war, let the price be what it would.

Having laid down this principle, the consequence he drew was, that it must be a dangerous delay to the kingdom, to engage in idle disputes for obtaining a kind of equivalent in favour of king Philip; that on this point the English were unanimous;

mous; for the nation would never consent to leave Naples and Sicily, nor even one of those kingdoms, in the hands of a prince of the house of France; that no English minister would dare to give ear to, and much less to defend such a proposal. And yet he acknowledged that his country had need of repose; but he was silent in regard to its intestine troubles.

He must have foreseen, that these troubles were likely to terminate in his disgrace, an event not very remote, notwithstanding his successful campaigns.

It was to maintain his ground, and to support the interest of his friends, that he went over to England. He told Torcy, that he had made this voyage for his own private affairs; that he would not have undertaken it, but have staid in Holland, had he known of this minister's coming. He complained in an obliging manner, that he had given him no notice of it, as he might easily have done, if the duke of Berwick, had been desired to write to him.

Besides his affecting to mention the duke of Berwick, he expressed a great tenderness for a nephew worthy the esteem and friendship of all his acquaintance.

In the course of conversation, they fell upon several subjects that were foreign to the negotiation. On occasion of the preceding campaign, Marlborough said, that he could never conceive, how the French generals could think of guarding the banks of the Scheldt the length of thirty leagues, and of flattering themselves to be able to hinder fourscore thousand men from passing it in some part of its course."

And a few pages further he adds as follows: "The 15th of May, Marlborough and Townshend came to Torcy's lodgings together, in the morning. The president Rouillé was there. They said that, as they were both desirous of pleasing king James, and as they were perfectly acquainted with the temper and disposition of their countrymen, Townshend was of opinion that the proposed alternative in regard to the removal of this prince, tho' just, would be refused; that England would go no further, than purely and simply to insist upon his quitting France. They were of opinion that it would be more to his advantage, to agree only to his removal by one of the preliminaries, and to specify in the same article, that the manner of removing should be regulated at the general conferences of peace. After some objections, the article was by mutual agreement drawn up in the following terms.

The king of England having desired to

withdraw from the kingdom of France, and prevented the demand which his sister, princess Anne of Denmark, and the English nation have made, shall retire to such a country and in such a manner as shall be agreed upon at the next treaty of general peace, as well in regard to his retreat, as to what concerns his person."

These extracts contain the whole of the conversation, so far as the marquiss de Torcy has been pleased to communicate, the publication whereof in your magazine will oblige many of your readers, and in particular,

S I R,

August 8, 1757.

Your, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

*Parcius ista viris tamen objicienda memento;
C Novimus et qui te ——. VIRG.*

S I R,

A BOOK, intitled, *An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times*, has lately engrossed the attention of the publick. I beg leave to make a remark or two upon it. The author (Dr. Browne) having taken an opportunity of inveighing thro' several pages against the ignorance and ill taste of the age, concludes his invective with these words: "Thus it comes to pass, that weekly essays, amatory plays, and novels, political pamphlets, and books that revile religion; together with a general hash of these, served up in some monthly mess of dulness, are the meagre literary diet of town and country." He then proceeds: "True, it is, that amidst this general defect of taste and learning, there is a *writer*, whose force of genius, and extent of knowledge, might almost redeem the character of the times. But that superiority, which attracts the reverence of the few, excites the envy and hatred of the many: And while his works are translated and admired *abroad*, and patronized at home, by those who are most distinguished in genius, taste, and learning, himself is abused, and his friends insulted for his sake, by those who never read his writings, or, if they did, could neither *taste* nor *comprehend* them." I desire to know, how the *many*, who never read this great author's works, or, if they did, could neither *taste* nor *comprehend* them, became sensible of his superiority? For without being sensible of his superiority, they can neither envy nor hate him for it. Will any one tell me that his *few* admirers have made them sensible of his superiority? I answer, this is the first author whom the *many* have thought

excellent for having *few* admirers: But perhaps it may be farther urged, that the *few*, his admirers, are men of *genius, taste, learning, &c.* I answer; it cannot be thought, that men who are so stupid as to be incapable of *tasting* and *comprehending* the excellencies of a fine writer, should nevertheless be able to taste and comprehend the excellencies of his judicious admirers. Are the great talents of the *few* who admire, more conspicuous than those of their admired author? Who this giant author is we are not told, nor am I able to guess; but whoever it be, it makes but little to his honour, that his panegyrick contains so palpable a blunder. We have, indeed lately lost a writer, whose works may be said to *redeem the character of the times.* I might say, they do honour to human nature. I need not inform the reader of taste, that this can be no other than the late Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne. In another part of the book before us, the doctor, speaking of the common people of this nation, has these words: "It is well known, there are no better fighting men upon earth: They seldom turn their backs upon their enemy, unless when their officers shew the way; and even then are easily rallied; and return to the charge with the same courage." However easy it may be to rally our common soldiers when they turn their backs, it is, I believe, a matter of some difficulty to find out by whom they may be rallied, while their officers run away. But this is not the only wonder; for, when rallied, they return, it seems, to the charge with the same courage; that is, if I understand the doctor, they return to the charge with the same courage with which they ran from it; brave fellows indeed! It is by this time pretty evident, that panegyrick is not the doctor's talent; we will enquire if he has more success in satire. "Thus (says the doctor) by a gradual and unperceived decline, we seem gliding down to ruin: We laugh, we sing, we feast, we play, we adopt every *vanity*, and catch at every *lure*, thrown out to us by the nation that is planning our destruction, and while fate is hanging over us, are sightless, and thence secure. Were we but as *innocent as blind*, we should, in our fondness for *French* manners, compleatly resemble the lamb described by the poet:

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to day,
Had he thy reason would he skip and play?
Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flow'ry
food;
And licks the hand, that's rais'd to *shed*
I desire it may be observed, that the poet,

in his description of the lamb, says not one word of its *innocency*; whence it follows, that *innocency* is not more necessary than four legs to make us *compleatly* resemble the lamb described by the poet.

I am, SIR,

Your, &c. MILES.

(See p. 157, 233.)

The OBJECTIONS to the DEFENCE of St. Philip's Castle in Minorca, with the ANSWERS, briefly and methodically stated.

SOME time since there was a pamphlet published, intitled, *A Letter to the Rt. Hon. the Lord B——y, being an Inquiry into the Merit of his Defence of Minorca.* As we expected that an answer would soon be published, we resolved to suspend taking any notice of this letter, till we should see the answer, which is now published, and therefore we shall now give our readers an extract of both.

The letter-writer sets out with an excuse for his inquiry, in these words: "If your conduct has been unbiameable, the merit of it will hereby appear so much the brighter: If, on the contrary, it should be found, that you have been deficient in the duties of a good officer and governor, it is very fit that the publick should be undeceived. The making this known is not merely a debt due to truth and justice, but a very necessary precaution for the publick security, and the future honour of the service."

Soon after he comes to the facts or neglects, and the first he states thus: "The first thing I have to mention, is a fact which we cannot be mistaken in, because we have it from your own mouth. Your lordship, at Mr. Byng's trial, was pleased voluntarily to declare: That it is the duty of a governor to remain in one fixt place, to receive his intelligence: He has his people to send out for intelligence, and is to remain there to give his orders. And, if from curiosity he goes out to the out-works, it is impossible to say what length of time it may be before he may be wanted. As he remains there, he can know nothing but what he receives from others: And I took no minutes to have recourse to: Therefore what I have declared is to be understood only as matter of hearsay."

H From hence he supposes, that the governor kept himself shut up in his own house during the whole of the siege, and kept no journal. Then he shews, from several military authors, and the history of several sieges, that the governor of a place besieged, instead of remaining in one

one fixt place, ought to be generally present wherever there is any danger, and to see with his own eyes, that his orders are punctually executed. And as to the keeping a journal of the siege, he gives us Mr. Feuquiere's opinion, who says, that a governor, who is desirous to make a good defence, ought to keep a journal of the siege.

The next fact or neglect he starts, is the governor's neglecting to have had the suburb called St. Philip's town demolished before the enemy landed, as the houses were very near the out-works of the fort, and served the enemy for a defence, both in their approach, and in raising their batteries, which would otherwise have been extremely difficult and dangerous, as they could not have sunk trenches, without infinite labour, and a great waste of time, because the ground round the fort is an almost bare rock. And tho' the pulling down of these houses, and clearing away the rubbish, would have been a work of great labour, yet it might have been easily done in a short time, as he had the whole people of the island, amounting to 30,000 under his command.

The third, he states, is the governor's neglecting to call in a number of the inhabitants to serve in the fort, during the siege, as workmen and labourers, that the soldiers might have had nothing to do but their own proper duty; and this might have been done, either by inlisting volunteers, or pressing, if a sufficient number had not voluntarily offered to enlist, as they were all subjects of the crown of England, and the governor had a right to command their service.

The fourth, is the governor's neglecting to have the roads spoilt, and all the cattle and sheep that could be found destroyed, or drove into the fort, in order to obstruct the enemy's march, to render it impossible for them to draw their cannon, and to prevent their having any provisions, but what they brought along with them. But instead of this, he says, the powder was left in two or three places, where the road was undermined in order to be blown up, for the inhabitants to carry away, after the soldiers had left it unfired; and the live stock, computed at 6000 great cattle, and 60,000 sheep, left to accommodate the enemy with food and draught, while the soldiers in the garrison had no fresh provisions, nor broth for the sick and wounded.

The fifth, is the destroying of that great quantity of wine which was left in the deserted houses of St. Philip's town, for the sake of having the empty casks

brought into the fort, to fill with earth for blinds, traverses, &c. Whereas the whole or a great part of the wine, might have been carried into the fort, which would have prevented any necessity of reducing the men to the scanty allowance of half a pint a day.

The sixth, is the leaving the windmills of the island standing and entire, the demolishing of all which, might have very much distressed the enemy during the siege; whereas there was but one demolished which stood in St. Philip's town, and overlooked the works of the fort.

The seventh, is the not having the ramparts and other works fully repaired and in readiness; and even the platforms would have been unrepaired, had it not been for the timely care of a brave volunteer.

The eighth, is the not having previously taken care to make the officers and soldiers fully acquainted with their duty in the fort, where to place their centinels, where to make their blinds, and how to direct the defence; which occasioned so much confusion and disorder for the first ten days of the siege, that if the enemy had immediately marched up to the fort and attacked it, instead of loitering at a distance, and amusing themselves by erecting batteries at Cape Mola, many think, they might have carried it with very little resistance.

And the ninth and last our letter-writer states thus: "But the capital mistake seems to be the surrendry. My lord, I do not say that you had no good reason for capitulating; but the publick has never heard any."

How the Queen's-redoubt came to be lost; or why the enemy was left in quiet possession of it, when by a vigorous and timely effort they might easily have been driven out again; why the French were suffered, under pretence of a parley to bury their dead, to pour in thro' the pallisadoes double the number that had at first entered; why one whole regiment stood still ready drawn up for the two most important hours of the attack, waiting for orders, and for want of an officer to command them, upon colonel Jeffries being taken prisoner, are questions not addressed to the garrison: Because these events are the natural consequences of a governor's staying at home, instead of being present at the chief place of action.

But great as the misfortune was of losing this redoubt; yet the loss of an out-work was never yet thought a sufficient reason for surrendering a place, fortified like yours, before a breach was made, or a single cannon erected to batter in breach.

The

The principal difficulty of a siege has hitherto been always reckoned to be the storming of the counterescarp. That of Keyserwert cost the allies no less than three thousand men; after which, the slower method of sap grew generally into use; but the rocky soil of St Philip's would not admit of that, and it could be only taken by storm. A loss, like that I have mentioned, would have totally ruined the army you was attacked by. Every one knows, that till the counterescarp is taken, there is no approaching the ditch or battering in breach. And even after that, can an enemy be supposed to fly over a ditch, without having made galleries, or any of the previous dispositions to pass it? Why then precipitate the surrendry. From Mr. Armstrong's account of the souterrans of Minorca; next after Turin and Tournay, this seems to have been one of the best mined citadels in Europe: Why then deliver it up without making any use of them."

And he afterwards adds the following observation: "My lord, if your defence was a just one, it was attended with one circumstance, that seems little less than miraculous: I mean the very singular preservation of your men. There is scarce any instance of a town's being well defended, where at least a quarter, commonly a third, often a half of the garrison are not disabled during the siege."

I don't speak on conjecture, but after examining the particular loss at the several sieges during king William's and the succeeding reign. Mr. d'Asfield, whose defence of Bonn, in the year 1689, is made a standard of good management, lost above a third of his garrison, and was himself killed by a cannon ball, as he was giving orders on the rampart. Of fourteen thousand men which, Mr. Feuquier says, marshal Boufflers had in garrison at Namure, but eight thousand marched out at the surrender: And when the same general capitulated for the city of Lille, only five thousand men went with him into the citadel out of fifteen thousand which composed the original garrison. Possibly indeed many might desert, or conceal themselves in the city. Of twelve battalions and twelve troops of dragoons, and five independant companies, which were in Tournay; but 3500 marched out of it. And of twenty battalions and three squadrons of dragoons which served under M. Alborgotti at the siege of Douay, but four thousand five hundred marched out with him at the end of it. The siege of Aeth, in sixteen days, reduced a

garrison of 2100 to 1200. Menin surrendered under the terror of the victory of Ramillies with a less loss. But the governors of none of these places ever thought of capitulating till the counterescarp had been taken, and a battery erected on it.

Surely then the garrison of St. Philip's, which is now known to have consisted of 2860 men, could not have been very hard pressed, when their whole number of slain, during above two months siege, was, by the largest account, less than one hundred.

I hope that no English commander will prodigally lavish away the blood of his countrymen: But it is presuming too far upon our ignorance, to expect that we should honour this as a very obstinate defence; where, excepting the last night, when you surrendered on the loss of about twenty, but one man a day was killed during the siege. And we blush for our countrymen, who thought no commendations great enough for the bravery of a governor, at a time when the bills of mortality did not rise higher in St. Philip's, than in many of our larger country towns that were celebrating his valour."

However, he at last concludes thus: "Not that I would suppose any thing in your lordship's behaviour, which was criminal or punishable; all that is at present inquired is, what there was in it rewardable?"

These are many and heavy charges, and now let us see what is said by way of answer, which is called by the author, *A Full Answer to an Infamous Libel, &c.*

As to the first fact or neglect stated by the letter-writer, it is answered thus: "To come at the truth of lord B——y's declaration on Mr. Byng's trial, it will be necessary to appeal to the *trial published by authority* under the care of Mr. Fearn, the judge-advocate; where it is worded in a very different manner:

I beg leave, says lord B——y, to observe to the court, that it is the duty of a governor to abide in one constant fixed place; for otherwise, if he was to go out of curiosity to view any of the out-works, it might be a long time before he might be found, should he be wanted; therefore he must depend on the report of others: And I have not been allowed to make use of minutes."

Which declaration, the answerer says, ought to be understood with this restriction, "That it should be always known, during a siege, where to find the commander

mander in chief; and that the governor of a fortification, who *out of curiosity*, when the immediate service does not require his presence, goes to view the out-works, or hazard his life when there is no need of his attendance, is guilty of great imprudence.

Then he tells us, that the governor kept two lieutenant-colonels, and the aid de camp to one of them, constantly going the rounds: "And that they might perform this service with greater diligence and exactness, they were excused all other duty.—A report was made to him every morning by the field-officer of the day, of the particular incidents within his twenty-four hours of duty: With an account of the number of shot and shells fired during that time, describing their particular directions. Besides, the captains, at every post, had orders to inform the governor, by a subaltern officer, or a serjeant, immediately, of every proceeding, or accident that happened under their respective commands.—And the fort-major and fort-adjutant attended the governor, as often as they could be spared, besides his own aid de camp, to carry his orders, when and wherever they were required.

The circumference of the works is about a mile; which was wholly invested by sea and land. So that as the approaches were carrying on *every where*, if the governor, *thro' vain curiosity*, had gone to view one part of the fortifications, while another remote part was suddenly attacked, or had he met with an accident, the consequence might have been *fatal*.

Therefore it was the most prudent measure for lord B—y, in his circumstances (not to remain *stationary* and *inactive*, *shut up in his own house*, but) to fix upon the *castle* for the place to receive intelligence, and to give directions and orders. For, there he could be always cool; his faculties being open and attentive to the messages and informations, brought to him from every quarter. And as his lordship knew every part of the fortifications *minutely* well, he gave his advice and directions with great propriety, ease, and readiness.

He adds a good deal more relative to the governor's diligence during the siege; and that he went frequently up to the top of the castle, from whence he could view all the works and posts under his command, and the operations, batteries, movements and approaches of the enemy. And as to the governor's not keeping a journal of the siege, the answerer says, he did keep an exact journal, which is still in his possession.

To the second charge it is answered, that the governor neither had, nor could have any certain intelligence of the French having a design against Minorca, until they landed upon the island; and after they did land, he had not time to pull down the houses of St. Philip's town; for they landed on the 17th, took possession of Mahon the 19th, and soon after of St. Philip's town. Besides, the engineer gave it as his opinion, that the pulling down of his own house and a windmill would be sufficient.

To the third it is answered, that the governor did issue a proclamation, offering pay and other encouragements to as many as would voluntarily enter the castle, yet there were but three gentlemen that entered the castle, and even one of these three deserted; and if the governor had pressed any number into the service, he must have always kept a proportioned number of soldiers as a guard over them, to prevent their mutinying, which he could not spare to do, considering the small number of his garrison.

To the fourth it is answered, that the roads were actually spoiled, as much as the shortness of the time, and the few men that could be spared, could perform, that the only bridge upon the road was destroyed, and that the mine upon the road was fired, but by some accident did not take effect, so that the inhabitants could not carry off a grain of the powder, nor was it in the governor's power to compel them to assist in breaking up the roads. And as to the live stock upon the island, there was such a number of cattle drove into the fort, that not only the sick were provided, to the very last, with fresh meat and broth, but there remained several of those cattle alive at the surrender thereof.

To the fifth it is answered, that the wine in St. Philip's town was staved, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, and because there was a large quantity of wine stored in the castle; for the garrison's being reduced to half a pint a day per man for the last ten or 12 days, was not on account of an immediate scarcity, but by way of precaution, in case they could have held out longer than they did.

To the sixth it is answered, that besides the windmill beforementioned, there were three other windmills demolished; and we suppose, the author might have added, that this was all they could come at, after the French landed, and before the fort was invested.

To the seventh and eighth it is answered thus: "All the dispositions for defence were made, that prudence could suggest, or the nature of the place would admit of. Lord B——y, a year or two before the siege, ordered a survey to be taken of the ordnance and of the stores, when it was found that upwards of forty cannon were defective, which, by a proper representation thereof, the board of ordnance replaced with others fit for service. He also had the shot and shells carefully surveyed and gaged; and finding the fuzes in store unserviceable, they having been drove many years, he ordered an equal number of empty ones to be drove. And by ordering a number of soldiers to be disciplined in the management of the artillery, many of them became expert gunners, and did good service in the defence of the place.—Surely these will be allowed to be the proper attentions of a good governor. In the time of the siege, councils of war were frequent, and the engineers always attended. The batteries of cannon and mortars were well served, and did great execution. But his lordship had no miners, except six or seven *coal-beavers*, or such-like men, picked out amongst the regiments."

To the ninth it is answered, first with respect to the small loss of men in defence of the place, as follows: "It was always allowed to be an act of the greatest prudence in the governor of a place besieged, to save his people as much as possible. No governor ever had more reason for this part of his conduct than lord B——y. The garrison was not half the number requisite for the defence of the fort. The works were extensive, and the besiegers much too numerous to be opposed by *open* force. Therefore his lordship could make no sallies; and as his chief business was to annoy the enemy, as much as possible, from his batteries, and to save his people for the defence of the place, in the last extremity, he made as much use as he could of the subterraneans to shelter his men: He ordered the guards to parade in them, and to march to and from the several posts assigned them, under their covers by the communications. And that part of the garrison not upon duty, were ordered to continue always under those covers. By which prudent disposition the garrison was saved, and the posts constantly supplied. As there were but few exposed in a large extent of ground, the loss must certainly be the less. So that had you been possessed of any degree of *candour*, you ought to have ac-

knowledge the great propriety, with which lord B——y disposed that handful of men in the defence of Fort St. Philip's; and how well both officers and men obeyed his commands, and discharged their duty; as, with so small a loss on our side, to cut off, at least, *five thousand* of the enemy; of which *twelve hundred* fell in the night of the storm."

And with respect to the surrender, the author answers thus: "The garrison was reduced to *two thousand five hundred* men at the time the general attack was made: On the contrary, the enemy's army, which had from time to time been augmented by a regiment of artillery, and supplies of troops, ammunition, &c. was stronger than at the beginning of the siege. The storm, which began between ten and eleven at night, was general, and from every advanced post round the place at once. The men of war's boats, with troops and scaling-ladders, went up St. Stephen's Cove at the same time, and attempted to carry Charles-fort; but were bravely repulsed, and obliged to leave one of their boats behind them. The most vigorous effort was made against the Queen's-redoubt, the Anstruther, and the Argyle; and tho' they carried them, it was with a considerable loss, both by the obstinacy of the garrison, and the springing of the mines: The Argyle was blown up; and three companies of French grenadiers were destroyed by three mines springing about the Queen's-redoubt. The taking of the Queen's-redoubt put the enemy into possession of one of the communications of the subterraneans; into which they poured a great number of men, who proceeded to the communications under the Kane, and thereby might have proceeded to all the communications of the subterraneans."

You seem to be positive that the enemy, by being in possession of the houses of St. Philip's town nearest our works, had the advantage of sooner approaching them *without being perceived*. But, Sir! consider: This storm was begun in the night; under whose cover, the troops, that were *furthest* from the works, had an equal opportunity of advancing to a stated distance, as those who were *nearest*: And accordingly, upon a signal given, the whole body of the enemy made a general attack from every stated post at once."

Neither can you support that infamous assertion, that a whole regiment stood still or inactive in the heat of the action for want of orders, or an officer to command them: For no one regiment was upon service

service together. They were all blended in parties with others. Where the enemy made no impression upon our troops in their attack, there the body of reserve, belonging to that party of troops, necessarily and properly stood still, or inactive. But such a standing still, can neither be ascribed to inaction, according to your malicious interpretation thereof, nor to a want of orders, or a proper officer.

The storming lasted till day-light, when the enemy beat a parley for leave to carry off their dead, who lay in great numbers about our works. And during the continuance of this parley, lord B——y called a council of war; in which, after due consideration of the circumstances of the garrison, and of the measures properest to be taken, the majority declared for a capitulation.

His lordship then consulted the officers of artillery, who all declared, that the works were in a shattered, ruinous condition, and irreparable in the present state of the garrison.

Not content with these opinions, his lordship sent for all the captains not upon duty, who all agreed, that the garrison was not in a condition to sustain another general attack. And the gentlemen of the council of war, as well as the officers of the artillery, and the captains, signed their opinion.

The body of the castle was greatly shattered; many guns were dismounted; the embrasures were beat down; the palisadoes were in many places broke to pieces; the garrison was worn out with incessant duty and watchings, insomuch, that many of them were so overcome with sleep, that they could not stand a little time to their arms without nodding. The enemy being now in possession of the subterraneans, which communicate themselves under all the castle, lord B——y would have been obliged to defend these also, had he stood another storm, or must have left the body of the place exposed to the enemy without resistance. Lord B——y had also been informed by some prisoners, that marshal Richlieu, being alarmed by a report, that marshal Belleisle was expected to come and take the command of the troops in Minorca out of his hand, would, in all probability, pay no regard to the loss of mens lives to carry the place in a second assault, thereby to prevent the disgrace of having the command taken from him.

These considerations, and the want of intelligence, after the disappearance of Mr. Byng, prevailed on lord B——y to

September, 1757.

accept of terms of capitulation, in order to preserve the remains of his brave garrison, and the lives of a considerable number of his majesty's subjects of both sexes, that were in the castle; and which, without distinction, might have been thrown away in case of a general storm. And it was happy for them that he did so: For, the enemy, the very next day after the capitulation, landed a reinforcement of four thousand men with ammunition at Cittadella." (See p. 3.)

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

HAVING seen a serious letter in your Magazine, for last April, concerning the method I have taken in my astronomy to settle the years of the birth and death of Christ, which is now reprinted with some alterations in the second edition of this work, if you think proper to insert the following extract of the same as now printed, to satisfy the author of the said letter, you are entirely at liberty from,

S I R,

Your humble servant,

JAMES FERGUSON.

THE vulgar Æra of Christ's birth was never settled till the year 527; when Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman abbot, fixed it to the end of the 4713th year of the Julian period; which was certainly four years too late. For, our Saviour was undoubtedly born before the death of Herod the Great, who sought to kill him as soon as he heard of his birth. And, according to the testimony of Josephus (B. xvii. c. 8.) there was an eclipse of the moon in the time of Herod's last illness: Which very eclipse our astronomical tables shew to have been in the year of the Julian period 4710, March 13th, 3 hours 21 minutes after midnight, at Jerusalem. Now, as our Saviour must have been born some months before Herod's death, since in the interval he was carried into Ægypt; the latest time in which we can possibly fix the true Æra of his birth is about the end of the 4709th year of the Julian period. And this is four years before the vulgar Æra thereof.

In the former edition of this book, I endeavoured to ascertain the time of Christ's death; by shewing in what year, about the reputed time of the passion, there was a passover full moon on a Friday: On which day of the week, and at the time of the passover, it is evident from Mark

K k k

xv. 43. that our Saviour was crucified. And in computing the times of all the passover full moons from the 20th to the 40th year of Christ, after the Jewish manner, which was to add 14 days to the time when the new moon next before the passover was first visible at Jerusalem, in order to have their day of the passover full moon, I found that the only passover full moon which fell on a Friday, in all that time, was in the year of the Julian period 4746, on the third day of April: Which year was the 33d year of Christ's age, reckoning from the vulgar *Æra* of his birth, but the 37th counting from the true *Æra* thereof: And was also the last year of the 402d olympiad, in which very year Phlegon an heathen writer tells us, *there was the most extraordinary eclipse of the sun that ever was known, and that it was night at the sixth hour of the day.* Which agrees exactly with the time that the darkness at the crucifixion began, according to the three evangelists who mention it*: And therefore must have been the very same darkness, but mistaken by Phlegon for a natural eclipse of the sun; which was impossible on two accounts, 1. Because it was at the time of full moon; and, 2. Because whoever takes the pains to calculate, will find that there could be no regular and total eclipse of the sun that year in any part of Judea, nor any where between Jerusalem and Egypt: So that this darkness must have been quite out of the common course of nature.

From the coincidence of these characters I made no doubt of having the true year and day of our Saviour's death. But having very lately read what some eminent authors have wrote on the same subject, of which I was really ignorant before; and heard the opinions of other candid and ingenious enquirers after truth (which every honest man will follow wherever it leads him) and who think they have strong reasons for believing that the time of Christ's death was not in the year of the Julian period 4746, but in the year 4743; I find difficulties on both sides, not easily got over: And shall therefore state the case both ways as I can; leaving the reader to take which side of the question he pleases.

Both Dr. Prideaux and Sir Isaac Newton are of opinion that Daniel's seventy weeks, consisting of 490 years (Dan. chap. ix. v. 23—26.) began with the time when Ezra received his commission from Artaxerxes to go to Jerusalem, which was on the seventh year of that king's reign (Ezra ch. vii. v. 11—26.) and ended with the death of Christ. For, by joining the ac-

complishment of that prophecy with the expiation of sin, those weeks cannot well be supposed to end at any other time. And both these authors agree that this was Artaxerxes Longimanus, not Artaxerxes Mnemon. The doctor thinks that the last of those annual weeks was equally divided between John's ministry and Jesus Christ's. And as to the half week, mentioned by Daniel, chap. ix. v. 27. Sir Isaac thinks it made no part of the above seventy; but only meant the three years and an half in which the Romans made war upon the Jews, from spring in A. D. 67, to autumn in A. D. 70. when a final period was put to their sacrifices and oblations by destroying their city and sanctuary, on which they were utterly dispersed. Now, both by the undoubted canon of Ptolemy, and the famous *Æra* of Nabonassar, which is so well verified by eclipses that it cannot deceive us, the beginning of these seventy weeks, or the seventh year of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, is pinned down to the year of the Julian period 4256: From which count 490 years to the death of Christ, and the same will fall in the above year of the Julian period 4746: Which would seem to ascertain the true year beyond dispute.

But as Josephus's eclipse of the moon in a great measure fixes our Saviour's birth to the end of the 4713th year of the Julian period, and a Friday passover full moon fixes the time of his death to the third of April in the 4746th year of that period, the same as above by Daniel's weeks, this supposes our Saviour to have been crucified in the 37th year of his age. And St. Luke, chap. iii. ver. 23. fixes the time of Christ's baptism to the beginning of his 30th year, it would hence seem that his publick ministry, to which his baptism was the initiation, lasted seven years. But as it would be very difficult to find account in all the Evangelists of more than four passovers which he kept at Jerusalem, during the time of his ministry, others think that he suffered in the vulgar 30th year of his age, which was really the 33d; namely in the year of the Julian period 4743. And this opinion is farther strengthened by considering that our Saviour eat his last paschal supper on a Thursday evening, the day immediately before the crucifixion: And that as he subjected himself to the law, he would not break the law by keeping the passover on the day before the law prescribed; neither would the priests have suffered the lamb to be killed for him before the fourteenth day of Nisan when it

* Matt. xxvii. 45. Mark xv. 43. Luke xxiii. 44.

was killed for all the people, Exod. xii. ver. 6. And hence they infer that he kept this passover at the same time with the rest of the Jews, in the vulgar 30th year of his age: At which time it is evident by calculation that there was a passover full moon on Thursday, April the 6th. But this is pressed with two difficulties, 1. It drops the last half of Daniel's 70th week, as of no moment in the prophecy; and, 2. It sets aside the testimony of Phlegon, as if he had mistaken almost a whole Olympiad.

Others again endeavour to reconcile the whole difference, by supposing, that as Christ expressed himself only in round numbers concerning the time he was to lie in the grave, Matt. xii. 40. so might St. Luke possibly have done with regard to the year of his baptism: Which would really seem to be the case when we consider the Jews told our Saviour, sometime before his death, *Thou art not yet fifty years old*, John vii. 57. which indeed was more likely to be said to a person near forty than to one but just turned of thirty. And as to his eating the above passover on Thursday, which must have been on the Jewish full moon day, they think it may be easily accommodated to the 37th year of his age, since, as the Jews always began their day in the evening, their Friday of course began on the evening of our Thursday. And it is evident, as beforementioned, that the only Jewish Friday full moon, at the time of their passover, was in the vulgar 33d, but the real 37th year of Christ's age; which was the 4746th year of the Julian period, and the last year of the 202d Olympiad.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

As your Magazine is designed for amusement as well as instruction, the inserting the following journal (wherein you will find no hearsay, —'tis reported; but matter of fact) will much oblige

Your humble servant,

SIMON FORECASTLE.

Sunday. IT being calm, and little to do, we were drove down to prayers; the chaplain's task was finished in about 25 minutes, in the prayers 15, and sermon 10; at one the captain turned off his cook for giving the ducks four turns too much, swearing, that they were not fit for dogs to eat, and Jack Wait underwent the like fate for spilling a few drops of claret on the fine carpet; but by making interest with some of

the captain's favourites, they were both restored; at five the officers were busily employed at backgammon, tho' they had grace enough to push about the dumb men. —I think the chaplain was not among them.

Monday. In the morning early we tapped a cask of beer, d—nd stuff! the stinging dog of a brewer not having afforded the due quantity of wormwood, whereby several cans had their ribs most miserably broke, thro' whose sides the purser was undeservedly wounded; at 10 the boatswain cracked a biscuit on his elbow; at 11 Dick Careless cut his finger, and at two the doctor's mate gave him a vomit; at five the officers at their usual diversions, hazard and backgammon, but with naked men: Several volleys of first rate oaths frequently burst thro' the crevices of the cabbins, and about seven the second lieutenant came forth looking like a thunder cloud; when Tom Titter happened to smile, at which the lieutenant hit him such a knock on the pate, that, if his skull had not been as thick, and as tough as one of our Norfolk cheeses, egad he would certainly have cracked it.

Tuesday. A fine morning, clear weather, we saw the boltsprit right a-head: At nine Sam. Stutter was ordered to the top-mast head to look out, who soon after cried out, a s, s, s, a sail:—Where? Off the lee, lee, leeward bow: How far off? As far as I ca, ca, ca, ca, can see, and, and, and, another a little farther than that.

We bore down upon her, and towards the evening came within the reach of our spy-glasses, when our first lieutenant having taken a good aim, swore, z—nds a 74 gun ship with French colours! The captain's hand trembled sadly, sadly; a short debate arose, when our third lieutenant (a brave old experienced officer, one who deserved a better post, but, alas! is so unhappy as not to be related to even a third cousin of a vote in a corporation) said, Sir, shall not we fight them, cannot 400 English boys, whose hearts are made of such stuff as our ship, fight 600 soup-meagre, wisby-washy, pullet-hearted Frenchmen? Let us fight them captain, let us fight them! To which the captain replied, if we fight them we run a great risk, and should I throw away his majesty's ship, what would become of me? Why, Sir, I should be broke: The brave man was about to reply, when he was ordered to his cabin, and immediately after the ship to haul close on a wind, which was done; we soon tacked, and saw the enemy no more.

K k k 2

Wednesday.

Wednesday. We had a violent storm at N. W. half W. early in the morning, which broke the straps of the main sheet and clue garnet blocks, with several of the lanyards of the fore shrouds, split the foretop-sail all to bits, and damaged most of the running rigging; at 12 the storm ceased, we unbent the foretop-sail and bent another, and were all busily employed in repairing the rigging all that day. During the hurry, our fellows received but little damage; one by a fall had the sheathing of his face stripped off, and another fell out of the windward shrouds on deck, and received a large lacerated wound in his jacket, and a dislocation of one of his shoe heels, as I think the doctor's mate termed it.

Thursday. A brisk gale; at eight Tom Tinsel a midshipman, walking on the quarter deck, with his brother Jack-a-napes on his shoulder; pug, in a funny fit, on a sudden, flung his laced hat and jemmy wig overboard, which were both drowned, and skipping into the mizen shrouds, ran up the round top, and laughed as heartily at doing mischief, as any one of a superior nature; at 12 Tim Idle crawled upon deck, having been confined to a cradle and watergruel for three weeks, looking as pale as a ghost and as silly and sneaking as a door off the hinges: The boatswain hailed him, with what cheer, my boy! Tim shaking his head, groaned out,—oh! the damnation brimstone b—h.

Friday. In the morning Joe Wilful was put in irons, for beating his commanding officer—at swearing; at 12 we saw a sail, chased, and took her: She proved to be a St. Domingo man, laden with sugar, rum, &c. we hoisted out a puncheon of rum; great was our joy, and much heightened by the sight of the puncheon, and taste of the rum, insomuch, that half of the ship's crew were drunk before night: One of our men fell down the hatchway in the night, and very much bruised his shoulder, &c. the doctor was sent for, but could not come, being engaged, the mates were a bed *non comp. ment.* but the doctor's boy, a little arch brat, clapped on a blistering plaister, saying, that will draw out the bruise well enough.

Saturday. We brought too a sloop bound to Plymouth, on board of which we shipped a girl, who at our departure from thence was handsomely feed by our doctor to get on board and conceal herself for some days. She was a tight, well built, and well rigged fire-ship; the daughter of a poor curate, who dyed and left six chil-

dren, and nothing for them, but a wicked world to struggle with. The doctor was well paid for his bribe, and her services; at night George Guzzle and I eat a slice of locker beef, smoked two pipes, knocked off two cans of flip, and drank Saturday. A Thus ends my journal.

Observations made upon the BRIMSTONE-HILL, in the Island of Guadelupa. Continued from p. 395.

The SECOND JOURNEY.

MY curiosity was not satisfied; I wanted to make more accurate observations, and take a more exact view of this mountain. We climbed up a second time with the same and still greater difficulties, because we took the road that leads to the middle of the mountain. C This road is called Tarare, and was to bring us to the pool near the great cleft and the great cavern. I had provided myself with all necessaries for making observations.

We arrived at the little plain, where the pool is. The three times I have seen D it, it was little more than 20 or 25 feet square, and contained but little water, which was very ill tasted, and so impregnated with alum, as not to be fit to drink. It is situated opposite to the great cleft, about an hundred paces from the great cavern, that is under the cleft. As I intended to lie there, when we got to the place, we picked up some wood, kindled a fire, made bundles of fern, and fetched water from the head of the river St. Lewis.

We took up our lodging in that great cavern, that answers perpendicularly to the cleft of the mountain. It has, no F doubt, been formed by the same earthquake, that split the mountain in two parts nearly equal. The parting goes north and south; to the north is the cleft and the cavern, in the middle the abyss, and to the south the burning gulph; the whole on a direct line.

G This cave appears, at first sight, very deep, but you get down with ease. At the entrance it may be about 20 or 25 feet wide, as much in height, and about 60 paces deep. At the bottom is a kind of pool, formed by the waters, that drain or ouze from different parts of the vault. The bottom of this pool appears to be an exceeding fine miry earth, like clay mixed with ashes. The water, that distills in these places, is very acid, astringent, sharp, and tastes of alum. The water of the other pool on the outside is much of the same nature, but contains fewer salts; which

which is a proof, that these two pools are both filled with the waters that drain from the great cleft. The interior pool may be about 15 feet wide across the cave: They have thrown up a kind of bank, made of rocks, to cross it without sinking into the mud. Before we entered the cave, we lighted some torches made of candle-wood, which I had taken care to provide. The candle-wood is full of resin, and very inflammable; the inhabitants cut it in splinters, and tie it up in bundles, which they call torches. When they were well lighted, we crossed the pool, and got upon a small eminence made of stones, that have fallen or separated from the vault: You then go down into a great hole or cave, about sixty feet in length, as much in breadth, and forty in height. Here the heat is moderate. My guide got up upon a second eminence, but told us he was stifled, and could advance no further; and indeed his torch was going out. This second eminence, or rising, is likewise formed by stones falling from the vault. They are a kind of whitish free-stone, covered and incrustated with a very sharp, white, aluminous salt. I then took a torch, and having left a negro at the entrance, with another torch, to fetch us out, in case of need, we entered the third cave. Here the heat is excessive, the torch gave no light, and was almost extinguished for want of air, so that we were obliged to wave it about continually. We could hardly fetch breath, and were covered with sweat, and found nothing remarkable but this violent heat. The vault ends here, and we could go no further. We perceived on the left, at coming in, a great hollow place, where we heard the falling of water; we imagined the vault continued on that side, and stepping down, were agreeably surprized to find it cool, and that our torches revived. The space of one fathom made this alteration; for holding our torches in the right hand extended, they could hardly burn; whereas in the left stretched out, they burnt very clear. This puts me in mind of what happens in the Grotta de Cani, near Pozzuolo in Italy, described by Misson, Vol. II. p. 63. let. 23. too long to be related here. (See the vol. 1756, p. 173.)

I went down to the bottom of this hole, where I found nothing but a surprizing cool air. Afterwards we found several holes full of water, less impregnated with salt and alum than that at the entrance. When we came up again, in order to proceed on our way, we were suffocated with the same heat we had felt in coming

in. I endeavoured to advance to the right of the cave, but the heat was so violent, that it stopt my breath.

It appeared to me pretty extraordinary, that in one and the same cave, 300 feet under-ground, there should be such a stifling heat on one side, and on the other such an agreeable fresh air. Perhaps the cool side answers to some vent, or communicates with the great cleft by some unknown channel, thro' which the outward air penetrates and cools the place.

In coming out we took care to rest a considerable time in the second cave, to let the violent heat go off, and to dry our shirts, that were soaked thro' with sweat. We brought away some of the incrustations, and some of the aluminous salt, which I found to be a true alum.

When we came out, I perceived two remarkable things upon my waistcoat: First, That the silver lace was gilt, and looked like tarnished gold lace: But this I was not surprized at, as I knew that sulphur, mixed with salt of tartar, will produce that effect. Secondly, That the drops of water, which were fallen upon me, were by the heat of the cave turned to alum, and had dried and fastened upon my cloaths. In this cave we found the same sorts of earth as we had met with at the three springs of the river of Galleons, as I mentioned above. They dyed our fingers, and were tasteless as the former. This is all I observed in the interior cave.

We spent the night in the great cavern. I had brought with me a thermometer and a barometer; but this last was broke by the way, so that I could make no observations upon the weight of the air; but with the thermometer I observed, that when we got there, in rainy weather, the glass shewed 15 degrees above temperate, at sun-set 2 degrees; in the night 5 degrees below temperate; and at day-break 8 degrees. The thermometer, placed at the entrance of the cave, and sheltered from the wind, shewed 5 degrees of cold; and exposed to the wind on the outside, where I felt a very sharp cold, only 2 degrees; so that there was three degrees difference, which surprized me, as my natural thermometer, I mean my body, convinced me of the contrary. I was very cold without, and felt little or no cold within; whereas the observations by the thermometer shewed the reverse. I had observed in the plains below, that it shewed about 10 degrees above temperate. By the report that was made us, the night we spent at the Brimstone hill had been as cold, the wind had blown, the air was very

very damp, and we had found but 5 degrees of cold; so that there was 18 degrees difference between the Brimstone-hill and the plains.

We spent the night very snug, upon beds of fern, with a good fire at the mouth of the cave, and were much less troubled with the cold than I expected in so bleak a place.

We came down by the Tarare, which, as I have observed, is a very steep descent. You let yourself down upon a narrow ridge. On each side are precipices, which indeed do not look frightful, because they are covered with trees which conceal them. Half way down the mountain you find a hot spring, that has nothing particular. At last we got to our horses, and reached our habitation at the close of night.

Any quantity of brimstone might be fetched from this mountain, even ship-loads. It might be refined upon the spot, or made up into lumps to be sold, and shipped in the ore, if it was necessary; and should this scheme take place, I do not question but the roads might be made easier, so as to load it upon mules at a hundred paces from the gulph: But it is too cheap a commodity to be worth gathering up, in a country where the price of labour is so high from the scarcity of hands. Bright yellow brimstone, with a greenish cast, might be gathered round the vent-holes of the burning gulph, and likewise large quantities of fine natural flowers, or very pure sulphur. What we call flowers of sulphur, is brimstone sublimated, raised and fixed into a very fine and subtle powder. These chymical flowers harden and cake together, and form a solar sulphur as fine as that, which comes from Peru. It is of a bright gold colour. It is found on the sides of the burning funnels or vent-holes; and likewise upon the ground, at the foot of the great cleft northward, is found a kind of brimstone resembling karabe or yellow amber, and altogether as bright and transparent, so as to be mistaken for it. These are particles of sulphur washed and purified by the air, rain, and sun, and I do not think it is possible to see any thing more beautiful of the kind.

I do not doubt but these two sorts of brimstone would be as much valued as what comes from Peru; which being mixt with salt of tartar, produces that liquor, which is made use of to gild metals, and chiefly silver.

In the same funnels you see the spirit of sulphur rise against those sulphureous

crystallizations, and drop down like very clear water. The chemists agree, that sulphur is no other than an oily matter fixed by an acid spirit. This is evident from artificial sulphur. By mixing oil of turpentine with spirit of vitriol, you obtain a sulphur equal to natural brimstone. It is farther proved by analysing it. An acid spirit may be extracted from it, and its ashes afford but a very small quantity of alkaline salt. What passes in this mountain may be called a natural analysis and distillation. The brimstone takes fire in the center of the earth, as in chemical operations, when the mixture of spirit of nitre, and oil of turpentine, suddenly produces a surprizing heat and flame: In like manner an oily and sulphureous exhalation inflames and sends forth fires, which the ignorant vulgar take for shooting or falling stars.

The flowers rise with the acid spirit, which being condensed by the cool air, falls down in drops. By fixing bell-glasses to the apertures of the funnels, one might collect a spirit, that rises naturally. One of us having thrust his cane too far into one of the funnels, and not being able to pull it out again, helped himself with the blade of his sword to catch hold of it. In an instant we saw the hilt quite wet, and the water dropping off, and when he drew it out, we were surprized to find the blade extremely hot. We could not then save any of this spirit, nor make any experiments upon it. However, I do not believe it is like that, which flows from the baths of Wolckestein in Germany, which Charles Patin says turns to brimstone when exposed to the air, and is liquid and clear as water under-ground.

I have gone up this mountain several times to gather simples; but as the plants it produces have already been described by the Rev. fathers Plumier and Feuillée, the two minims, who went for that purpose upon the mountain called Pelée, in the island of Martinico, which is likewise a volcano, and produces the same plants as the Brimstone-hill of Guadelupa, I shall forbear giving an account of my enquiries in this particular.

An Account of the Case of a Man who died of the Effects of the Fire at Eddy-Stone Light-House. By Mr. Edward Spry, Surgeon at Plymouth.

ON Thursday, the 4th of December, 1755, at three in the afternoon, Henry Hall, of East-stone-house, near Plymouth, aged 94 years, of a good constitution, and extremely active for one of

of that age, being one of the three unfortunate men who suffered by the fire of the light-house at Eddy-stone, nine miles from Plymouth, having been greatly hurt by that accident, with much difficulty returned to his own house. I being sent for to his assistance found him in his bed, complaining of extreme pains all over his body; especially in his left side, below the short ribs, in the breast, mouth and throat. He said likewise, as well as he could, with a hoarse voice, scarce to be heard, that melted lead had run down his throat into his body.

Having taken the proper care of his right leg, which was very much bruised and cut on the tibia, I examined his body, and found it all covered with livid spots and blisters: and the left side of the head and face, with the eye, extremely burnt; which having washed with linen dipt in an emollient fomentation, and having applied things used in cases of burning, I then inspected his throat, the root of his tongue, and the parts contiguous, as the uvula, tonsils, &c. which were greatly scorched by the melted lead. Upon this I ordered him to drink frequently of water-gruel or some such draught; and returning to my house, sent him the oily mixture, of which he took often two or three spoonfuls.

The next day he was much worse, all the symptoms of his case being heightened, with a weak pulse, and he could now scarce swallow at all.

The day following there was no change, except that, on account of his too great costiveness, he took six drachms of manna dissolved in an ounce and half of infusion of senna, which had no effect till the day following; when just as a glyster was going to be administered, he had a very fetid discharge by stool.

That day he was better till night, when he grew very feverish.

The next day, having slept well the preceding night, and thrown up by coughing a little matter, he was much better.

He began now to speak with less difficulty, and for three or four days to recover gradually; but then suddenly grew worse, his pulse being very weak; his side, which grew worse daily from the first, now reddened a little and swelled; to which I applied the emplaster of gums. But all methods proved ineffectual, for the next day being seized with cold sweats and spasms in the tendons, he soon expired.

Examining the body, and making an incision thro' the left abdomen, I found the diaphragmatic upper mouth of the

stomach greatly inflamed and ulcerated, and the tunica in the lower part of the stomach burnt; and from the great cavity of it took out a great piece of lead, which weighed exactly seven ounces, five drachms, and 18 grains.

A It will perhaps be thought difficult to explain the manner by which the lead entered the stomach; but the account which the deceased gave me and others was, that as he was endeavouring to extinguish the flames, which were at a considerable height over his head, the lead of the lantern being melted dropped down, before he was aware of it, with great force into his mouth, then lifted up and open, and that in such quantity, as to cover not only his face, but all his clothes.

Plymouth, Dec. 19, 1755.

C To the Right Hon. George Earl of Macclesfield, President of the Royal Society.

My Lord, Plymouth, Jan. 30, 1756.

A S the late case I took the liberty of troubling your lordship with, was so very singular, as to make it by some gentlemen greatly doubted, on account of their imagining, that the degree of heat in melted lead was too great to be borne in the stomach, without immediate death, or at least much more sudden than happened in this case; I herein can not only convince your lordship of its fact, by my own and (if requisite) the oaths of others, but also by the following experiments, which from similarity of circumstances must not only render that probable, but (in the most convincing manner) the absolute possibility of my assertion. I extracted in three pieces, from the stomach of a small dog, six drachms one scruple of lead, which I had poured down his throat the day before.

N. B. The mucous lining of the oesophagus seemed very viscid, and the stomach much corrugated, tho' its internal coat was no ways excoriated.

The dog had nothing to eat or drink after; nor for twenty-four hours before the experiment, when, being very brisk, I killed him. I also took from the stomach of a large dog (in several pieces) six ounces and two drachms of lead, three days after thrown in. The pharynx and cardiac orifice of the stomach were a little inflamed and excoriated; but the oesophagus and stomach seemed in no manner affected. I gave this dog an half pint of milk just before I poured down the lead; very soon after which also he eat thereof freely, as if nothing ailed him; which he daily continued to do, being very lively at

at the time I killed him. From the crop of a full grown fowl, I (in company with Dr. Huxham, F. R. S.) extracted of lead one solid piece, weighing two ounces and a half, together with nine other small portions, weighing half an ounce, which lead was thrown down the fowl's throat twenty-five hours before. The fowl was kept without meat for twenty-four hours, before and after the experiment, eating (being very lively just before we killed him) dry barley, as fast, and with nigh, if not quite, the same ease as before. The mucus on the larynx and œsophagus was somewhat hardened. The external coat of the crop appeared in a very small degree livid; and the internal, somewhat corrugated. The barley was partly in the œsophagus, tho' mostly in the crop, which was almost full with the lead. I took two ounces one scruple from the crop of another fowl, three days after the experiment, which fowl was very brisk to the last. Allowing, for a further satisfaction, that the experiment be tried, it is requisite in making thereof, that the melted lead be poured into a funnel, whose spout being as large as the throat of the animal, (whose neck must be kept firmly erect) will conveniently admit of, must be forced down the œsophagus, somewhat below the larynx, lest any of the lead might fall therein; and according to the quantity, either by totally, or partly obstructing the aspera arteria, cause immediate, or a lingering death; which accidents happening, in my first experiments on two dogs, directed me to proceed in the above manner. At present, I have a dog with lead in his stomach, which I intend to keep, to prove how long he may live. My lord, your lordship may depend on it, that so far from my asserting any thing in the least degree uncertain, that, as I always have, I always shall act with so much circumspection and integrity (especially in these tender points, where my character is at stake) as to be able easily to prove what I may assert, as in the present case, so very extraordinary, that scarce any of the faculty (unless particularly acquainted with me) would give credit to, till I demonstrated it by the above experiments; which, I doubt not in the least, will be sufficiently satisfactory to your lordship, and to the honourable society; to serve which venerable body, as much as lies in my power, will, at all times, give the greatest pleasure to,

My LORD,
Your lordship's most obedient,
and most humble servant,
EDWARD SPRY.

A Letter of John Huxham, M. D. F. R. S. to Mr. William Watson, F. R. S. concerning the foregoing Case.

Dear Sir,

I Think there are few things remarkable in art or nature, in this part of the country, that do not, sooner or later, come to my knowledge. Our worthy commissioner, Fred. Rogers, Esq; sent me the lead you mention, three days after it was said to be taken out of the man (Hall) who was said to have swallowed it. I immediately sent for Mr. Edward Spry, an ingenious young surgeon of this town, who attended this Hall during his illness, and extracted the lead from his stomach (as was reported) when dead. Mr. Spry solemnly assured me, that he did actually take the lead, that was sent me out of the man's stomach, and offered to make oath of it. This Hall lived 12 days after the accident happened, and swallowed several things, solid and liquid, during that time; and he spoke tolerably plain, tho' his voice was very hoarse. And he constantly affirmed, that he had swallowed melted lead.

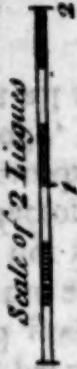
However, as the story seemed very extraordinary, and not a little improbable, I did not chuse to transmit any account of it to the Royal Society, as I could have wished for more unexceptionable evidence; for Mr. Spry had no one with him when he did extract the lead, but one woman, Philips, the daughter of Hall, and another woman, who were also in the house, not being able, as said, to see the operation, but immediately called in after it, and Mr. Spry shewed them the lead. I sent a very sensible gentleman to enquire into this affair, and he had this account from them.

This Mr. Spry is, to the best of my knowledge, a person of veracity, and I think would not utter an untruth. But, what is more, last Wednesday he brought me a live young cock, into the crop or craw of which he had, the day before, poured somewhat more than three ounces of melted lead. The cock indeed seemed dull, but very readily pecked and swallowed several barley-corns, that were thrown to him. I had the cock killed and opened in my view, and in the crop we found a lump of lead, weighing three ounces (less 20 grains) and some other little bits of lead. I make no doubt the cock would have lived several days longer, if it had not been then killed. There seemed a slight eschar in the cock's mouth, occasioned by the melted lead, and

Surveyed by
Michelot & Bremond
and Engraved by
T. Kitchen Geogr.

Surveyed by
Michelot & Bremond
and Engraved by
T. Kitchen Geogr.

Scale of 2 Liques



accas
Receptacle for
the Gallions

Quance Bridge where the
Galleons carry

Chiclana

**Vermid
Touss.**

St. Peter's I. & Tower

ATLANTIC OCEAN

*AB. The Tides are nearly N.E.
and S.W. or 2 ½ Hours.*

*Depth in Fathoms at low
Water & the Bottom is
Mud and Sand.*

*The low-Lands marked I.
are covered when full Sed.*

Sands seen at low Water
Sands always under Water

0 R

San

Windmill
Windmill

Rotta

22

3 4 5 6 6 5

10

1000

entering

*B. The Tides are nearly N
and S.W. or 2 ½ Hour*

ATE

...

1

and the crop seemed as if parboiled. This experiment is very easily made, and seems to confirm the probability of Mr. Spry's account.

I never dispute a matter of fact, when I am fully convinced that it is so; but I think it my duty to enquire narrowly into the circumstances of it, before I admit it as such. With respect to the present case, you now know as much of it as,

Dear Sir,

Flym. Sat. even.
Jan. 31, 1756.

Your most faithful and
obedient humble servant,
J. HUXHAM. B

THE city of Cadiz in the province of Andalusia in Spain, stands upon a point of land so very narrow, that there is little ground between it and the sea, except on the S. W. It contains about 5000 houses, and has a great foreign trade; the galleons annually take in their lading there, and return again with the treasures of America. It is upwards of 300 miles distant, S. W. from Madrid. The island of Leon, on which it stands, is six leagues in length, about half a league broad, where the town stands, and on the S. W. three leagues over. The island, with the continent overagainst it, form a bay four leagues long, and, in most places, two in breadth. About the middle of the bay are two points of land, one on the continent and the other on the island, so near together that the forts upon them command the passage, and within these points is the harbour, which cannot be entered by an enemy till the two forts are taken. See the annexed beautiful plan of the bay and roads of Cadiz.

AN authentick list of the cargoes of French West-India prize ships, sold at publick sale in London, Bristol, Liverpool, &c. from September 9, 1756, to September 1, 1757, including those taken before the declaration of war.

Note, The cargoes of the prizes taken in the West-India ships, and brought home in English ships, are not in this list.

28324 Hhds sugar.
900 Tierces ditto.
1097 Barrels ditto.
2987 Pipes and hhds of Coffee.
4660 Tierces ditto.
7997 Barrels ditto.
6851 Bags ditto.
3264 Bags and pockets of cotton.
1669 Casks of indigo.
11188 Hides, whole and half.
82 Casks of cocoa.
198 Bags ditto.
September, 1757.

800 Bags of ginger.
11 Casks of tortoise-shell.
336 Elephants teeth.
253 Casks of gum senega.
75 Tons of sundry woods.
38 Hhds of cassia fistula.
173 Bags ditto.
35560 lb. ditto.
122 Casks of Arenatto.
14 Scrivellos.
4 Casks of dragon's blood.
24 Tons lignum vitæ.
547 Rolls of tobacco.
And sundry other different sorts.

A Question in Navigation. By Mr. J. Dial.

THREE ships sail from a port in latitude 50° N. One sails S. E. b S. another S. and the third S. S. W. when they had been a few hours at sea, the first observed the second lying too, between north and west, distant seven miles, the second observed the third in the S. W. quarter, distant nine miles; the third was distant from the first 12 miles: Quere the distances sailed, and latitudes come to?

A Pamphlet has been lately published by Dr. Hill, entitled, The Sleep of Plants explained, in a Letter to C. Linnaus, Professor of Botany at Upsal.

BY what herbalists call sleeping plants, they mean those plants, whose leaves naturally assume, at night, a posture or disposition different from that of the day, which quality has been long since taken notice of by herbalists, and is very remarkable in some of those plants that are natives of hot climates, particularly that which they call the *Abrus*.

The cause of this natural effect has been long searched for by philosophers, and Dr. Hill shews, in his Pamphlet, that it is entirely owing to the influence of the rays of light, for which purpose he first gives us a description of the leaf of the *Abrus*, as follows:

“The leaf of this plant consists of thirteen pairs of lobes, fixed by very short and extremely slender footstalks to the middle rib; and this to the main stem of the plant. Examining its internal structure by the microscope, we find a number of delicate fibres, rising from the central part of the main stem, and continued in a course obliquely upwards, thro’ the intermediate parts, and to the outside of the rind. Here they swell; and run into several regular clusters, spreading downward and on each side; and these form (under the continued covering of the stem) the base of the common footstalk, or middle

dle rib of the leaf. From this part they are carried in a small compacted bundle, strait forward to the extremity of the rib; and there, as there is an odd lobe to close the leaf, they terminate in a point, covered by the common integuments. From each side of the middle rib rise the footstalks of the separate lobes. These are formed of a multitude of delicate vessels, ranged close together, and confined by the covering, which is the common rind of the plant continued to that part. At the base of each lobe, there is another complex cluster of fibres. From this part they are protended forward, strait to the end of the lobe; and they send out only slight branches into the several parts of the leaf. This is the particular fabrick of the *Abrus* leaf, as seen upon a careful dissection, and with a good microscope: It agrees with the general construction, we have given before, as the common course of nature in these parts; and it will regularly explain the change of posture in the lobes, under the different influence of light. Light is subtle, active, and penetrating: By the smallness of its constituent parts, it is capable of entering bodies; and by the violence of its motion, of producing great effects and changes in them. These are not permanent, because those rays which occasion them, are, in that very action, extinguished, and lost. Bodies may act on light without contact; for the rays will be reflected when they come extremely near: But light can act on bodies only by contact; and in that contact the rays are lost. The change produced in the position of the leaves or plants by light, is the result of a motion occasioned by its rays among their fibres: To excite this motion, the light might touch those fibres; and where light touches, it adheres and becomes immediately extinguished."

After which he gives us the following experiments: "I removed a plant of the *Abrus* from a stove, in the evening of the seventh of August, and placed it in my study, where it could have the effect of moderate day-light, without being exposed to the immediate action of the sun. This might be conceived the most natural and equable degree of light; and therefore fittest for the first experiments. The lobes of the leaves were at evening, when the plant was brought in, fallen perpendicularly from the middle rib, and closed together by their under sides. Thus they continued during the night; in a state of perfect repose. Half an hour after day-break they began to separate; and in a quarter of an hour after sun-rise stood ho-

izontally; flat, and perfectly expanded. Long before sun-set they began to droop again; and towards evening they were closed underneath, as at first. Next day the plant was set in a room, where there was less light. The lobes were raised in the morning; but not to a horizontal situation; and they died, drooping earlier, at evening. The third day it was set in a south window, open to the full sun. Early in the morning the leaves had obtained their horizontal situation; by nine o'clock they were raised considerably; and they continued in this state till toward evening, when they, by degrees, fell to the horizontal situation; and from that drooped gradually to the usual state of rest. The fourth day the plant stood in the same place; but the sun did not appear. The lobes obtained early their horizontal situation, but did not rise beyond it: And in the evening, closed as usually, below.

These experiments shew the effects of various degrees of light: At the same time, that they prove the whole change to be occasioned by light only. The effect of moderate light, that is, the light of a bright day out of the sun-shine, is to raise the lobes to an horizontal position: Less than this places them at an obtuse angle downwards: More, at an obtuse angle upwards. The fifth day the plant was set in a less enlightened room: And the leaves had obtained, by nine o'clock, their position at an obtuse angle downwards: It was then brought into the lighter room, and they rose to the horizontal situation in a quarter of an hour. It was then removed to the window, where the sun shone, and the lobes were elevated as before; and being thence carried into the less light room, they drooped again. All these changes were produced between the hours of nine and two, the weather the same, and only the place of the plant changed. On the sixth day it remained in moderate light; and kept its leaves horizontal. On the seventh I made the final experiment. It appeared to me that if light were the sole cause of the motion, and change of position of the leaves, then denying the plant the benefit of light at any time, must bring on that change: That it would not be difficult to darken the place where the plant stood, at any time: And that the consequence of this may be, if the principles already laid down were true, a bringing on of the change at any time of the day. This experiment appeared as a just proof of the foregoing reasonings: If darkness would at any time throw down the lobes, the system of that motion before

before delivered must be true; if not, that all the reasonings must be false. The assent of the world must also depend on this. Deductions of reason may be disputed, but it will be allowed certainly, that we understand the cause of a change we can produce. In the evening of the sixth day I set the plant in a book-case, on which the morning sun shines; and throwing open the doors, left the whole to nature. The succeeding day was bright. The lobes which had met in their drooping position at evening, and continued so during the night, began to open, early in the morning, and by nine o'clock they had passed their horizontal situation, and were elevated in the usual manner. I then shut the doors of the book-case: The plant was by this left in darkness; and, on opening them an hour afterwards, the full change had happened: The lobes were all dropped, and it was in the same state that it would have shewn at midnight. On the opening of the doors the change began very soon; and in twenty minutes the lobes had obtained their elevated situation. this experiment I have since many times repeated, and always have the same success. It is in our power therefore to bring on this state of repose at pleasure; and by the admission or exclusion of light, to make the plant, at our own time, put on all its changes, from the drooping to the most elevated position of the lobes. We know that, in these experiments, light alone is the cause: We are therefore certain, that what is called the sleep of plants, is the effect of the absence of light alone, and that their various intermediate states are owing to its different degrees."

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French,
continued from p. 404.

Sally, Ray, from Leghorn, for Gibraltar.
Two Brothers, Bowers, from Gottenburgh, for London.
Hope, Debell, from Rotterdam, for London.
Prince of Wales, Fell, from —, for —.
Preston, Harrison, from Preston, for London.
Unity, Mitchell, from Rotterdam, for Yarmouth.
York Merchant, Frebairne, from Oporto, for London.
Alexander and Margaret, and the John, Forbes, from Newcastle, with Salmon.
Polly, Baker, from London, for Leghorn.
Toby, Ogle, from Malaga, for London.
A ship, in ballast, from Ferrol.
Friendship, Moncrief from London, for Africa.

Concord, Thompson, from Malaga for London.

Eggleston, Kerwood, from Glasgow for Rotterdam.

Postboy, Kelly, from Malaga, for Chester.

Nancy, Lewis, from Falmouth, with Pilchards.

Francis, Fagen,
Swallow, Ballman,
Andrew, Jesson,
Success, Study,
Geo. and Eliz. Wallis,

Hopewell, Perry,

Parkinson, Rice,

Dispatch, Corbett,

Maria, Jenkins,

Vernon, Robertson,

King George, —,

Sarah, Hog, from Berwick, for Venice.

Diepe Packet, Walker, from Seville, for

Boston.

Peggy, Freeman, from Newcastle, for Boston.

Edinburgh Castle, Riddle, from Gallipoly, for London.

William, Wellar, from Malaga, for ditto.

Sydenham, Wilcox, from Virginia, for Glasgow.

—, Sweet, from Rhode Island, for Amsterdam.

Hornet, Sutton, from Philadelphia, for Barbadoes.

Charming Molly, Montier, from Belfast, for Jamaica.

New Britain, of London,

Thomas, of Antigua,

Little Betty, of St. Kitt's,

The above bring our list down to January, 1757.

[To be continued, with the List of Captures from the French, in our next.]

On a Lady's drinking the Bath Waters.

THE gushing streams impetuous flow,

In haste to Delia's lips to go,

With equal haste and equal heat,

Who wou'd not rush those lips to meet?

Bless'd envy'd streams! still greater bliss

Attends your warm and liquid kiss:

For from her lips your welcome tide,

Shall down her heaving bosom glide;

There fill each swelling globe of Love,

And touch that heart I ne'er could move.

From thence in soft Mæanders stray,

And find at last the blissful way

Which thought may paint, tho' verse

mayn't say.

Too happy rival, dwell not there

To rack my heart with jealous care;

But quit the blest abode, tho' loth,

And, quickly passing, ease us both.

No more for another my bosom should glow, If Daphne would
hear me, and pi-ty my woe, If Daphne would hear me, and pity my
woe. A fine tale of love, I'd in rap-tures repeat, What my
tongue can't express, that my eyes should in-treat; What my
tongue can't ex-press, that my eyes should en-treat.

2.

But ah! by what fancies we lovers are led,
To pleasures as great as the pain that I dread;
Still I fear I must suffer and languish for you,
Tho' helpless my passion, still love and be true.

3.

When absent from thee, still thy image
appears, [repairs:
Whate'er my eyes want, my thought that

If possible beauty, like yours, can receive,
From adoring, addition, that Daphne I give.

4.

Could you thro' compassion but soften my
care, [share,
And I the fond transports regarded should
What swain then, my Daphne, such pleasure
could prove, [pure love.
From the height of despair, to the height of

A DIALOGUE.

M. GET along, Sir, I hate you: That's
flat—

Let me go then—Lord bless me!—be
quiet—

If you won't keep your hands off—take that:
D'ye think I came here to a riot?

N. Why, Madam—how now?—do you
scratch?

In short, Miss, I won't bear this usage—
You're a little unthinking cross-patch—

And yet you're of Miss I know who's age.

M. Of this, or of that Miss's age,
What business have fellows with me, Sir?

Put yourself into ne'er such a rage,
I care not three skips of a flea, Sir.

N. Lord, Madam, I hope no offence;—
My words seldom bear any meaning:—

Besides, you're a lady of sense,
And anger would scorn to be seen in.

M. Such rudeness would ruffle a saint;
I wish you could learn to be civil:

N. One kiss, and I will, I'll maintain't—

M. Well! sure you're an impudent devil.
There!—now you are satisfy'd?—N. No.

M. What again!—how can folks be so
feizing?

N. While your lips so much sweetness bestow,
Your nails can do nothing displeasing.

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1757.

To Miss C—P—LL.

TO all the joys of being born,
Thus blooming fresh, in life's gay morn,
All jocund and serene;
Ah, think a noon of busy care,
Will soon these joyous moments share,
And night close up the scene.

Since beauty then like some frail flow'r,
(The short-liv'd fav'rite of an hour)

Must wither and decay;
On charms more lasting fix thy mind,
From all that's perishing refin'd,
And bloom for ever gay.

Not pow'r be thy delib'rate choice,
Nor useless wealth attract thy voice,

Nor pleasure's gaudy show;
The flutt'ring of a gay parade
Of fops and beaux, when calmly weigh'd,
Is only splendid woe.

Then fly from vanities which vex,
From all that charms thy thoughtless sex,

To virtue's peaceful seat;
Where all the good, and all the wise,
In calm retirement's gentler joys,
Have fix'd their last retreat.

Where nature forms the various shade,
By shrubs of ev'ry verdure made,

And each gay painted flow'r;
Where the soft gale wafts rosy health,
Where glad content gives real wealth,
And moderation pow'r.

Beneath the fragrant umbrage laid,
Or wand'ring o'er the dewy mead,

Where breathes the balmy breeze;
Or by the ever-winding streams,
Or where the moon's pale lustre gleams,
Soft glimm'ring thro' the trees.

In ev'ry varying scene of life,
The blushing maid, or social wife,

Be thou supremely bless'd;
May hope and joy for ever reign,
And peace, fair virtue's blooming train,
Within thy happy breast.

Thus far my pray'r—no more is giv'n;
The rest belongs to thee and heav'n,

To ask and to obtain;
Indulg'd, thy noblest bliss pursue
By means best suited to thy view,
And sure the end to gain.

Liverpool, August.

Fido.

An Epitbalamium. Addressed to Mrs. H. R.
By WILLIAM RIDER.

Connubio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo.

VIEG.

BLEST with each soul enchanting grace,
That gilds the mind, or decks the face;
No wonder you should deign to prove,
The raptures of connubial love.

Whilst others, fond of endless change,
From conquest unto conquest range;
'Tis yours to hug th' endearing chain,
Not to bestow, but pity pain.

Foe as you are to ev'ry wile,
That gives the undiscerning smile:
If others marry to distress,
Your only end can be to bless.

Whilst pomp in vain its charms displays,
Whilst wealth emits its lucid rays,
Nor can in thee a wish inspire;
Your foes must envy and admire.

In native worth then, Hannah shine,
Virtue's an ornament divine;
A grace, whose ever glittering rays,
Grow brighter as our strength decays.

Whilst piety, in native charms,
With heavenly fire thy bosom warms;

Thou

Thou shinest like the sons of day,
As beauteous, and as good as they.

Meek as the dove, the son of peace,
Thy looks shall bid each storm to cease;
Passions no more their wars shall wage,
Since thou can'st smile away their rage.

May no disgust, nor care, nor strife,
Ruffle the ocean of thy life;
Yet still one quarrel may you boast—
This quarrel—who shall love the most.

A SOLILOQUY on the Death of a * juvenile Friend.

Al! how precarious is our mortal state,
Its pleasures transient, and its con-
flicts great! [confid',

How vain our thoughts to mundane bliss
Possess'd with danger, or with pain resign'd:
How wise, each day, to contemplate our end,
Thy fate demonstrates, oh!—departed friend!
Who met'st a happy, tho' portentous doom,
By virtue guided in thy youthful bloom;
When smiling fortune spread her favours
round, [crown'd:

And schemes successful had thy wishes
When ev'ry voice deceptive hope inspir'd,
And with applauses thy ambition fir'd.

Such sad vicissitudes of joy and woe,
Attend the tragick scenes of life below:
As oft the sudden blasts of northern storms,
The blooming beauties of the spring deforms;
These cheering prospects instantly decay'd.
When fell disease upon thy vitals prey'd.

As vernal flowers the more their charms
expand,
Sooner attract the herd, or spoiler's hand;
So most when pleasure with enchanting
smiles, [guiles,
The sanguine mind with promis'd bliss be-
insidious death, delighteth to destroy,
And rend his victim from th' alluring joy:
To teach the gay their follies to redress,
Who here pursue, and plan their happiness;
Which oft endanger'd when secure it seems,
Deludes their wishes, like our midnight
dreams.

Thy dear relations, O! regretted youth,
By sad experience knew this serious truth;
When pall'd they saw, with just foreboding
dread,

The morbid symptoms o'er thy body spread;
When dire contagion with enfeebling pains,
Inflam'd and revell'd thro' thy tainted veins;
Till healing med'cine could no aid impart,
To ease the throbbing anguish of thy heart:
But nature languid sunk, with grief oppress'd,
And torpid death reliev'd thy tortur'd breast:
The parting soul, to happier climes convey'd,
Where all the toils of virtue are repay'd:
Where in full tides celestial pleasure flows,
And purer spirits live in sweet repose;
Their great fruition may'st thou glorious share,
Absolv'd from anguish, and repining care:
Which thy relenting friends intensely feel,
Unconscious of thy more exalted weal;
Of which the wond'rous bliss cou'd I display,
In this exequial, tributary lay,

The fair description should their faith engage,
Suppress their murmurs, and their grief
assuage.

'Tis this immortal hope my bosom cheers!
Sublimes my views, and dissipates my fears;
That when dissolv'd, triumphant we shall rise,
Renew our friendship, and enjoy the skies,
Wooburn, June 1, 1757. S. W.

EPIGRAM,

CRIES Ned to his neighbours, as onwards
they press,
Conveying his wife to her place of long rest;
Take friends, I beseech you, a little more
leisure, [pleasure.
For, why shou'd we thus make a toil of a

ACROSTICK to Miss ———,

Sweetly smiling, beauteous fair,
All my joy, and all my care,
Let my sighs thy pity move,
Let my tears thy passion prove,
Youthful charmer, learn to love,
Rigour, hence away, begone,
Joy shall live with us alone:
Gently trying all the way,
Blithely as thro' life we stray,
Years will seem a summer's day.

* Αλεξανδρος ο ελληνοποιος.

The BEAR and the MULTITUDE.

By Mr. H—CK—TT.

HIGH in his one-horse chair, expos'd
to view, [drew:
Sage R—ck around his wheels the rabble
And, "Who, he cry'd, would aches or
pains endure, [cure?"
"When R—ck for six-pence will the patient
It chanc'd, a fellow led a Bear that way,
Ty'd by the nose; so bears are led, they say.
The mob soon left the learn'd Licentiate's care,
And laughing loud, with shouts pursu'd the
Bear.

The beast, tho' Bears indeed but seldom joke,
Turn'd to his followers, and thus he spoke:
"My friends, it not at all displeases me
To hear your mirth, yet the small difference see
Betwixt us: Till I came, yon wretched quack,
Had got ye crowding on each other's back:
O! how on all he laid your wisdoms hung!
To catch the nonsense trickling from his
tongue!

Your laughing then at me but poorly shews;
You're led by th' ears, as I am by the nose."

An Answer to the RIDDLE in July, p. 348.

OF various punishments we read;
To which they are in hell decreed:
One rolls a stone, and strives to gain
The mountain's top, but strives in vain.
Another's eye does always feast
On dainties, which he must not taste.
And one with water fills a cask
Without a bottom (arduous task.)
Tho' Philomuse might do that matter,
Who can a riddle fill with water.

Nantwich, Aug 20. G. WALKER.
W. C. of Cornwall, and others, also sent an-
swers to the same riddle.

EPITAPH

* Who died of the small-pox.

Epitaph on a Musician, in Spalding Church-Tard, in Lincolnshire. Above the Epitaph is a Representation of some musical Instruments, and a Figure of the Tarantula, for whose Bite Musick is reputed to be a Cure: The Inscription is;

THE mimick dance inspir'd by musick's pow'r,
With Tiesdale dy'd; Correlli is no more.

The SCHOOL-BOY.

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint!

BACK, memory, to scenes of pleasure past,
To scenes ere childhood ripen'd into man;
When school-day sports employ'd the busy
And ev'ning finish'd what the morn began.
In those gay meads how glad some have I
play'd, [streams,
Those meads encircled with meand'ring
Where lavish Flora spreads her checquer'd
sweets,
And Phoebus darts his lustre-adding beams.
Oft, as the pale-ey'd regent of the night,
Held forth her lamp, and lighten'd all the
green,
Have I exulting frolick'd with my mates,
And hail'd the brightness of the silver scene.
Yon sloping lawns, where skips the friskylamb,
Yon herbag'd vales, and inter-twisted bow'rs,
Yon velvet plains, and daisy-platted hills,
Can sweetly testify my playful hours.
Beside that pebbled spring I oft have sat,
And listen'd to each vernal warbler there,
As oft well-pleas'd I've puff'd the clay-
form'd tube, [in air.
And view'd the bubbles mount, and burst
Can I forget how oft the race I've run,
While hope of conquest beat in ev'ry vein?
Pomona's prize has crown'd my vast success,
And all have hail'd me hero of the plain.
Ne'er triumph'd more a warrior in the field,
When he had vanquish'd his high daring foe,
Than I, when in my little fights engag'd,
My stubborn rival fell beneath my blow.
Then was the day (so jocund was my life)
When I could smile at ev'ry feather'd toy;
When each vain trifle that might shame the
man,
Delighted, nor disgrac'd the laughing boy.
Where now are all those festive days of ease?
Alas! fast bound in time's all girting roll;
Yet as in thought each sport I fondly trace,
The lov'd idea warms my panting soul.
When years increasing swell the age of man,
How pleasing's then the recollective pow'r!
Remembrance of past joys play'd o'er in
youth,
Gives a fresh relish to the present hour.
Adieu that happy transit! for no more
Those moments pleasure wing'd shall I behold,
Reality no more can give them birth,
Tho' airy fancy may the shade enfold.
Let not proud man, buoy'd up by self-conceit,
Contemn the various frolicks of the child,
Nor wisdom seated on her aged throne,
Deem youthful sports romantick all and wild.

The title-bearing star, the garter'd badge,
The coat emblazon'd, and the flowing gown,
Is little more than emblematick farce,
One half of man is childhood over grown.
Oft now with curious retrospective eye,
The stealing progress of the mind I view,
I mark how slow it to perfection tends,
Guided by pliant education's clue.
Bless'd education! all who feel its fire,
The genial comfort it imparts, must own,
This great distinction elevates the soul,
And adds the richest jewel to a crown.
Where-e'er it spreads, it polishes the rude,
Extracts the finer from the grosser part;
The brutish passions gently charms away,
And levigates the marble of the heart.
The mind, that beauteous spark of heav'nly
flame,
How by degrees it rises to a blaze!
Its fury spent, as gradual it expires,
Nor leaves one glimpse of its diminish'd rays.
So shoots a flower-bud from day to day
Slowly, till all expanded it appears,
Then fade its colours, wither all its leaves,
And time effaces what the florist rears.
Yet e'en amidst the school-boy's happy hours,
(So sure at pleasure's side pain takes her stand)
Oft have I fear'd Lorenzo's angry frown,
And the rod quiv'ring in his nervous hand.
One look from him, if anger swell'd his eyes,
My classick-searching spirits has depress'd,
One look from him, if smiles seren'd his brow,
Again call'd forth the sun-shine of my breast.
But slight is all the terror of the school,
Match'd with the tumult of a bustling world,
Where intermingling passions rack the soul,
From vice to vice in restless motion hurl'd.
Here seated in her silver-axl'd carr,
Proud Fortune rides with indiscreet command,
Spurns lowly Worth, who courts her to be
kind,
Yet spreads unask'd her wealth to folly's hand.
Here, Envy pours her snakes on Merit's head,
And low-born Pride extends her ample reign,
Here, under sly Religion's double veil,
Lurks dark Deceit with Flatt'ry's servile train.
Bear me from these to where contentment
dwells; [thought;
There shall each prospect harmonize each
There shall I moralize in perfect ease,
And nature's works contemplate as I ought.
Oh, pure content! descending from above,
Parent of smiles, with sweets eternal fraught,
Beam on the poet's breast thy kindling blaze,
Thou guide to peace, and source of tranquil
thought.
Administer thy balm, or else in vain
The plodding merchant forms his airy schemes,
In vain each head grows big with embryo
thought,
In vain the nodding politician dreams,
Fair painting's vivid art, sweet-musick's
pow'r,
The gorgeous edifice, the rural cot,
The fanning gales that cool the ferv'ish air,
The tent umbrageous, and the shelly grove:
The

The soft delights of pleasure's fairy land,
And all that rolls from fortune's ample tide,
Without thy aid remove us from our bliss,
Without thy presence vainly sooth our pride.
Thro' thee the mind in flights excursive roves,
Confinement's welcome to the willing slave;
On rapid pinions fancy mounts the wind,
And poverty sleeps easy in her cave.
With thee, O let me dwell, celestial maid,
Or in the vale, or on the mountain's brow,
There will we two, the envy of the world,
Die, as we liv'd, in friendship's holy vow.

JUVENIS.

*Upon being required to give a Logical Definition
of an Epigram.*

AN Epigram is—is—'tis plain,
And obvious, what it is:
This is an Epigram; so then,
An Epigram is *this*.

A Modern PORTRAIT.

ATaudry chariot, coat bedaub'd with lace;
Enervate body, pale and bloodless face;
With dimpling softness, and an idiot grin,
Cringing at levies, some vile point to win;
As ribands, bribes, corruption's putrid rot;
That worthlessness, the noble'scutcheon's blot,
Which counts for special privilege of birth,
To be the living lumber of the earth:
Skulking at home, unmov'd by honour's call;
Unmov'd by e'en their country's wretched fall.
Such rank illiterateness, as scarce to spell;
And yet of vanity the bloated swell.
With arts and sciences, a sordid hate;
An apathy to all that's good or great.
Racing, cockfighting, gambling, deep at
Arthur's,
Of all the vices of which fools are martyrs.
A rove of pleasures, fittest time to kill;
Dulness diversify'd, but dulness still:
With ev'ry point, in short, by taste abhorr'd,
Make up that paltry thing, now call'd a l—d!

E P I T A P H.

HERE lies a head that often ach'd,
Here lie two hands that always shak'd;
Here lies a brain of odd conceit,
Here lies a heart that often beat;
Here lie two eyes that daily wept,
And in the night but seldom slept;
Here lies a tongue that whining talk'd,
Here lie two feet that feebly walk'd;
Here lie the midriff and the breast,
With loads of indigestion prest;
Here lies the liver full of bile,
That ne'er secreted proper chyle;
Here lie the bowels, human tripes,
Tortur'd with wind, and twisting gripes;
Here lies that livid dab, the spleen,
The source of life's sad tragick scene,
That left side weight that clogs the blood,
And stagnates nature's circling flood;
Here lie the nerves so often twitch'd
With painful cramps, and peignant stitch;
Here lies the back oft rack'd with pains,
Corroding kidneys, loins and reins;

Here lies the skin per scurvy fed,
With pimples and eruptions red.

Here lies the man from top to toe,
That fabrick fam'd for pain and woe:
He caught a cold; but colder death
Compress'd his lungs, and stop't his breath;
The organs could no longer go,
Because the bellows ceas'd to blow.

Thus I dissect this honest friend,
Who ne'er till death was at wit's end;
For want of spirits here he fell,
With higher spirits let him dwell,
In future state of peace and love,
Where just men's perfect spirits move.

EPITAPH in Westminster-Abbey.

Grace, eldest daughter to
Sir Thomas Mauleverer,
Of Allerton Mauleverer,
In Yorkshire, Baronet,
Born in the year 1622,

Married unto colonel Thomas Scot,
A member of the house of commons 1644,
And died the 24th of February, 1645.

He that will give my Grace but what is hers,
Must say her death has not,
Made only her dear Scot,
But virtue, worth and sweetness widowers.

E P I T A P H.

YE sons of industry learn hence to know,
How far, in fortune, patient hope
may go.

By safe degrees, on honour's firm ascent,
Slow climbing care, at last, will reach content.
Yet, ah! when up, forget not want below,
But stretch your helping hand to distant woe.
So rose the man, whose dust makes rich this
place; [grace.
He gain'd with honour, and he gave with
Alive unenvy'd; dead, unlost he lies:
For know, a good man's influence never dies.

EPITAPH in St. Alban's, Wood-street.

Here lyeth marmorate undyr thys hepe of
stone,
Sir Harry Wever aldyrman, and his lady
dame Joan.

Thus wordly worschyp and honor, wyth
favour and fortun passeth day by day.
Who may wythstand deathys schorne, when
rych and por sche closyth in clay,
Wherfor to God hertelie we pray,
To pardon us of our misdeed,
And help us now in our most need.

EPITAPH at Frome, in Somersetshire.
Christopher Smith, alias Thumb, an in-
dustrious, not a Free Mason, died January
1742-3. Aged 66.

Stretcht underneath this stone is laid,
Our neighbour goodman Thumb;
We trust, altho' full low his head,
He'll rise i'th' world to come.
This humble monument will shew,
Where lies an honest man.
Ye kings, whose heads are laid as low,
Rise higher, if you can.

Monthly Chronologer.



A BILL will be brought into parliament next session, to regulate the price of corn; the heads are as follow; that when corn comes to 6s. per bushel, rye to 4s. 6d. barley to 4s. and oats to 3s. 6d. whatever farmer, merchant, engrosser, miller, mealman, or any other person, hath any of the above grain by them, and do not, on notice given them by the churchwardens, or any other inhabitant of the parish, bring it to market, it shall be lawful for any two justices of the peace of the county, city, town, or liberty, where such corn is, to grant a warrant, and they are required so to do, to the churchwardens, constables, headboroughs, or tythingmen, to break open all granaries, or any other house, or place, where such corn is, and seize the same; and to employ whom they shall think fit to thrash, prepare, and bring such corn to market, leaving only such quantity as they think fit for the use of the farmer and his family till the next harvest; and to sell the same at market price, not exceeding the above prices; and the above officers shall be authorized and indemnified for so breaking open any granary or storehouse, rick or ricks, and for threshing and preparing the same for market, on the premises where such corn is found; and out of the money arising therefrom, to pay all expences for threshing, preparing, bringing to market, and selling the same, and return three-fourths of the surplus to the owner; the other fourth to be distributed to the poor of the parish.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Fort William-Henry, to his Friend at New-York, July 26, 1757.

"I am sorry that I have nothing better to relate to you than the following melancholy affair, viz. col. John Parker, with three of his captains, and six or seven subalterns, with capt. Robert Maginis, capt. Jonathan Ogden, lieutenants Campbell and Cotes, of the New-York regiment, with about 350 men, went out on the 21st instant, in order to attack the advanced guard at Ticonderoga by water, in whale and bay-boats: They landed that night on an island, and sent, before break of day, to the main land three battoes, which the enemy way-laid, and took. These battoes were to land two miles on this side; they being taken, gave the enemy intelligence of their design of landing. Our men next morning, at day-break, made for the said point, and the enemy, who knew our scheme, contrived, as a decoy, to have three battoes making for the said point, September, 1757.

which our people imagining to be the three battoes sent out the evening before, eagerly put to the land, where about 300 men lay in ambush, and from behind the point came out 40 or 50 canoes, whale and bay-boats, which surrounded them entirely, and cut off every one that was in the circle. Col. Parker and capt. Ogden are the only two officers that have escaped with life, the latter much wounded in the head. Capt. Maginis, and every one in the boat with him, are killed; and not one man left alive that were in the bay-boats. Capt. Woodward, being terribly wounded, jumped over-board, and was drowned. Capt. Shaw killed; lieutenants Campbell and Cotes, of the New-York regiment, they say, for certain, are killed; a captain of the New-Jersey regiment is also killed, but have not yet learnt his name. Upon the whole, only Parker and Ogden escaped, with about 70 men, all the remainder, being about 280, are killed or taken. Since the foregoing, col. Glazier has received a letter from a serjeant belonging to capt. Maginis's company, who says, that in the hottest of the fire, they forced their battoe thro' the enemy's line, being favoured with the smoke and fog, and escaped with six or seven more, that were alive with him in the battoe, and landed on the east side, where he luckily met with capt. West from Fort Edward, on a scout; and as every man made the best of his way as soon as they landed, none but himself is yet come safe.

P. S. What could the enemy be doing there? They certainly were going on some great design, by being there in so large a body, as is judged 1000 men at least."

MONDAY, August 29.

Five houses were consumed by fire, at Byfield, in Northamptonshire.

TUESDAY 30.

The earl of Waldegrave was installed at Windsor, one of the knights of the most noble order of the garter.

Whitehall. By letters received this day from the earl of Loudoun and vice-admiral Holbourne, there is an account, that his lordship, with the transports from New-York, arrived safe at Halifax the 30th day of June; and also that the vice-admiral, with the fleet and transports under his command, arrived there on the 9th of July.

MONDAY, September 5.

Began the drawing of the lottery at Guildhall, when N^o 38,041 was first drawn, and thereby entitled to three hundred pounds.

THURSDAY, 8.

Sir Edward Hawke, with the fleet under his command, consisting of 16 ships of the line, 14 frigates, two fireships, and two bombs,

M m m

bombs, with the transports and land forces, for the secret expedition, set sail from Portsmouth; but the wind shifting before they could clear the point, they came to anchor at St. Helen's, from whence they weighed again next morning, and were soon out of sight. The fleet was joined by more ships after it failed.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when a remonstrance, which had been delivered to the Right Hon. the lord mayor, and signed by three of the committee who are managers, in behalf of the dissenters, who have refused to take upon themselves the office of sheriff of this city, was read; but no member of the court appearing in behalf of it, the same was entirely rejected. At the said court a committee was appointed to report the number of lamps proper to be made use of in this city, and also the price for lighting each lamp for the year ensuing. A committee was also appointed to enquire, whether the right of licensing the several victuallers in the borough of Southwark, does not properly belong to the lord mayor, they of late having been licensed by the justices for the county of Surry, and the committee are to make their report to the next court of common council.

MONDAY, 19.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when John Bradbury, a tinker, for robbing a blue-coat boy of six shillings; Philip Riley, for stealing goods and money in a dwelling-house; John Long, for stealing a gelding; Bartholomew Goodfield, for stealing a silver watch, &c. out of a dwelling-house; Andrew Scott, for publishing a false endorsement with intent to defraud Messrs. Drummond, bankers, of 25 guineas (see p. 409); Brent Coleman and Richard Gregory, for stealing plate, &c. out of a dwelling-house; John Roberts and Thomas Price, for highway robberies, received sentence of death: One to be transported for 14 years; 34 for seven years, three to be branded, and two whipped.

TUESDAY, 20.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Gilchrist, of his majesty's ship the Southampton, being on a cruise off Brest, about five leagues from the land, at break of day, on the 12th instant, saw a sail in full chase of him. He tackt and stood for her; she immediately hauled up her courses, and brought too; soon afterwards it proved light breezes and calms, so that capt. Gilchrist did not come up with her until a quarter before two in the afternoon, at which time he was within musket-shot. She then began to fire at him, but he did not return it until he was within 20 yards of her, when there began a very brisk fire on both sides. They soon fell on board each other, when she attempted to throw her men into him, which was vigorously disputed for about a quarter of an hour. Capt. Gilchrist having killed their first and second captains, lieutenants, and most of the officers, she struck. The engagement

lasted about 35 minutes. She is a king's ship of war, called the *Emeraude*, mounts 24 nine, and two six pounders, and had 245 men on board; and her killed and wounded are supposed to be about 60. Capt. Gilchrist had his second lieutenant and 19 men killed, and 28 wounded; amongst the latter, all his officers except himself, but not very dangerously. He is put into Falmouth with the prize, to land the prisoners, and repair his damages.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to Thursday, Sept. 22, (see p. 409,) was further prorogued to Tuesday, Nov. 13, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

The bounties for seamen (see p. 410) are continued to November 15.

The Leeward Island fleet arrived at Portsmouth, being about 120 sail.

THURSDAY, 22.

Arrived the Baltick fleet, of 106 sail.

WEDNESDAY, 28.

Mr. alderman Nelson, and Mr. alderman Gosling, were sworn into the office of sheriffs of London and Middlesex, at Guildhall.

THURSDAY 29.

Sir Charles Apgill, Knt. and alderman, was chosen lord mayor of London for the year ensuing.

At the assizes for Norfolk, six were capitally convicted, four of whom were reprieved: At Lancaster one: Bury one; and Wells seven. (See p. 409.)

The people in many places have been so infatuated, so blind to their real interest and that of their country, as to oppose, with tumult and riot, the carrying the militia act into execution, particularly in Hertfordshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Bedfordshire, York city and county, and Herefordshire, and many disorders have been committed upon the occasion. (See p. 421.)

Newcastle, Sept. 17. Last week a large green shark was taken in the Tweed, a little above the bridge at Berwick, which was six feet long; it affrightened the fishermen greatly, who, before they saw it, imagined they had got a great haul of salmon, the net being so difficult to draw; as soon as it came near the shore, it made the water fly a prodigious height; and after they had disabled it a little, and got into shoal water, it made a hole in the sand with its tail, which would have held a coach. Some of the curious, who have seen these creatures in both the Indies, say, this was an East-India one; and it is believed that it has followed the East-India fleet to the Forth, and taken off after the salmon up the river in passing by. A clasp'd penknife was found in its belly.

On Monday sev'night as George Lax and Newark Lax, two brothers, were under ground in the workings of a coal-pit at Lampton Colliery, near Chester le Street, the sulphureous air took fire at one of their candles, and they were both burnt by the explosion

explosion of the foul air: The former lived till Wednesday, the latter died immediately; and tho' several more men were in the workings of the colliery, and heard the explosion like a loud clap of thunder, not one of them was hurt, as the explosion ascended from the workings to one of the pit shafts, and so extinguished.

As the late Alexander Macfarlane, Esq; of Jamaica, left by his will, to the university of Glasgow, his noble apparatus of astronomical instruments, which they have lately received; and that university had besides a little before purchased, at their own expence, some excellent instruments of the same kind, made by the best hands, to a considerable value: They have extended their garden to the east of the city and college, so as to inclose the summit of the Dovehill, in order to build thereon an observatory: And the professors, accompanied by the magistrates of the city, have laid the foundation, extending to 60 feet in front, and named it the Macfarlane Observatory, in honour of their generous benefactor. In each of the four corners under the foundation, they deposited a medal, having on one side the following inscription:

Observatorii Macfarlanei fundamenta jecit, Alma Mater Glasguensis, xvii. Aug. MDCCCLVII.

And on the other side a portion of a convex celestial sphere, and round it these words:

Felices animæ quibus hæc cognoscere cura.

An exact list of the privateers that have been fitted out since the commencement of the present war with France, now belonging to the port of New-York. Two of 24 guns, and 200 men, four of 18 guns, and 150 men, two of 16 guns, and 40 men, eight of 14 guns, and 120 men, nine of 12 guns, and 110 men, eight of 12 guns, and 100 men, one of 10 guns, and 80 men, one of eight guns, and 60 men, three of eight guns, and 50 men, and one of six guns, and 40 men.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 29. **H**ON. James Wemyss, Esq; was married to lady Betty Sutherland.

John Granger, Esq; to Miss Maria Wentworth, with a fortune of 5000l. and 300l. per ann.

Henry Cavendish, Esq; to Miss Bradshaw, of Cork, in Ireland, with a fortune of 10,000l.

Sept. 1. John Smith, Esq; eldest son of Jarrit Smith, Esq; member for Bristol, to Miss Woolner, of that city, with a fortune of 40,000l.

Elias Lindo, Esq; to Miss Lebroch, with a fortune of 12,000l.

Mr. Sampson, an eminent merchant, to Miss Sukey Devisme, with a fortune of 8000l.

2. Thomas Dunkley, Esq; to Miss Sally Crompton, with a fortune of 3000l.

5. James Gilpin, Esq; to Miss Lucy Farmer, of Marlborough-street.

6. Mr. Philip Ditcher, an eminent sur-

geon at Bath, to Miss Richardson, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Richardson, of Salisbury-court.

Hardwick Richardson, of Melford, in Suffolk, Esq; to Mrs. Johnson, with a fortune of 5000l.

8. John Calvert, Esq; to Miss Hulse, daughter of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart.

9. Right Hon. lord visc. Bolingbroke, to lady Diana Spencer, eldest daughter of the duke of Marlborough.

11. William Berney, Esq; to Miss Smith, of College-hill.

14. Michael Biddulph, of Ledbury, in Herefordshire, Esq; to Miss Dandridge.

John Birtles, Esq; late resident at Genoa, to Miss Norton.

Nathaniel Cholmley, Esq; member for Aldborough, to Miss Croft.

16. Charles Noble, of Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, Esq; to Miss Sally Wilkes, with a fortune of 8000l.

20. Mr. Joseph Hoyles, cornfactor, to Miss Lewin, of Epsom, with a fortune of 10,000l.

23. ——— Reeves, of Devonshire-street, Queen's-square, Esq; to Miss Graham, with a fortune of 10,000l.

26. John Page, of Red Lion-square, Esq; to Miss Stapleton, with a fortune of 6000l.

Sept. 8. Lady of col. Hudson, was delivered of a son.

13. Lady North, of a son and heir.

23. Countess of Egremont, of a son.

Lady of George Heath, of New Bond-street, Esq; of two sons.

DEATHS.

Aug. 27. **M**ICHAEL Armstrong, Esq; late captain of a troop in Wade's horse, who had served the crown 49 years.

Cha. Smith, of Brentwood, in Essex, Esq;

28. David Hartley, M. D. and fellow of the Royal Society.

Samuel Yew, of Westbury-Leigh, in Somersetshire, Esq;

Rev. Mr. Henry Brooke, rector of Tortworth, in Gloucestershire, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

29. The Rev. William Young, M. A. author of the New English-Latin Dictionary.

30. Sir James Hudson, of Cavendish-square, Bart.

31. Sir Samuel Gower, Knt. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, &c.

Sept. 1. The dowager viscountess Castlecomber.

Rev. Dr. Sandford, dean of Armagh, in Ireland.

2. Thomas Greening, Esq; gardener to his majesty.

Mr. Charles Davey, brother to Mr. Serjeant Davey, at Bath.

Miss Sarah Ponsonby, daughter of the speaker of the Irish house of commons.

Lady St. Quintin, wife of Sir William St. Quintin, Bart.

George Dyer, of Mortimer-street, Esq;
5. Thomas Penn, Esq; son of the proprietor of Pennsylvania.

7. Mr. Raikes, printer at Gloucester.

9. John Paine, Esq; a South-Sea director.

12. Rev. Dr. Chamberlayne, dean of Bristol.

John De Vere, of Devonshire-square, Esq;

13. Right Hon. Clotworthy Skeffington, earl of Massarene, in the kingdom of Ireland, succeeded in title and estate, by his son, a minor.

14. John Poley, of Boxstead-hall, in Suffolk, Esq;

15. John Ellis, Esq; keeper of the lions in the Tower.

Sir John Foulis, of North-Britain, Bart.

16. Savage Mostyn, Esq; vice admiral of the blue, and member for Weobly, in Herefordshire.

17. Mr. Delaporte, an eminent attorney at law.

Rev. Mr. Beele, in the commission of the peace for Devonshire, and chaplain to the king's yard at Plymouth.

18. Edward Falkingham, Esq; late comptroller of the Navy, aged 77.

19. George Richardson, Esq; a Barbadoes planter.

21. Robert Scott, of Hoxton, Esq;

Sir William Ruffel, Bart. an officer in the foot guards.

Col. Perry, colonel of a regiment of foot, in his passage to North-America.

At Kinver, a small village near Bridgnorth, in the county of Salop, last month, one Robert Parr, aged 124. He was great grandson of old Thomas Parr, who lies buried in Westminster-Abbey, and died in the reign of king Charles the Second. What is remarkable, the father of Robert was above 109, the grandfather 113, and the great grandfather, the said Thomas, is well known to have died at the amazing age of 152.

Mr. Richard Wailles, of Newcastle on Tyne, aged 100.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Thomas Thompson, was presented to the vicarage of Reculver and Hoth, in Kent. — Mr. Robert Tournay, to the rectory of Ruckinge, in Kent. — Mr. James Windham, to the vicarage of Washbrook, in Norfolk. — Mr. Ogle, to a canonry of Salisbury. — Dr. Hugh Thomas, to a canonry of Windsor. — John Scroop, B. A. to the rectory and parish church of Aldingham, in Cumberland. — Mr. Thomas Paine, to the vicarage of Winchcomb, in Staffordshire. — Mr. Parratt, to the rectory of Soham-Tony, in Norfolk. — Mr. Charles Mandeville, to the rectory of Wolpit, in Suffolk. — James Morley, B. A. to the rectory of Abbotstone, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Parslow, to the rectory of Colmworth, in Huntingdonshire. — Mr. Richard Clavering, to the rectory of Burstock, in Sussex. — Mr. George Johnson, to the rectory of Frindon, in Essex. — Rev. Mr. Torriano, to the rectory of Chinkford, in Essex, worth 250l. per ann.

— John Glover, B. A. to the rectory of Uppminster, in Wiltshire. — Mr. John Anderson, to the vicarage of Eldly, in Somersetshire.

— Thomas Fairchild, M. A. to the rectory of Pitsea, in Essex. — Mr. Richard Morris, to the vicarage of Malling, in Cornwall. — John Rawlins, L. L. B. to the rectory of Came-Woodford, in Hampshire. — Mr. Day, chosen lecturer of St. Leonard Shoreditch. — Mr. Marlow, chaplain to the Haberdashers hospital at Hoxton. — Mr. Francis Hornby, to the vicarage of Baywater, in Worcester-shire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Wheeler Twyman, M. A. to hold the rectory of Sturay, with the rectory of Ludingham, in Kent, worth 250l. per ann. — To enable William Smith, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Paul's, Bedford, with the rectory of Barton on the Clay, in Bedfordshire, worth 260l. per ann.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Sept. 9. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. George lord Abergavenny, to be lieutenant and custos rotulorum of and in the county of Sussex.

Sept. 12. To appoint Hans Stanley, Esq; a lord of the Admiralty.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Promotions in the army. Coldstream regiment. — Wolfeley, John Twisleton, ensigns. — Loudoun's foot. Walter Batwell, ensign. — Holmes's foot. Spencer Compton, captain; Rich. Vicoridge, ensign. — Leighton's foot. Richard Stukeley, lieutenant; George Sweeney, ensign. — Lord Charles Hay's foot. George Brown, lieutenant; Jacob Grove, ensign. — Effingham's foot. Henry Delaval, captain; Christopher Lambart, lieutenant; George Duke, William Tyrwhitt, ensign. — Brudenell's foot. William Culliford, ensign. — Invalids at Guernsey. John Lind, captain. — John Bristow, Esq; is appointed keeper of the lions in the Tower, in the room of Mr. Ellis, deceased. — William Sitwell, Esq; chosen auditor general of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals, in the room of Mr. deputy Ayliffe, who resigned. — Mr. Way elected surgeon of Guy's hospital, in the room of Mr. Samuel Sharpe, who resigned.

B-K-R-TS.

ARNOLD Middleton, of Birmingham, toy-maker. John Dupuy, of Queen-street, wine-merchant. Richard Massey, of Woburn, dealer. Thomas Hunt, of St. Thomas the Apostle, Bow-lane, taylor. George Norton, of Heighington, Durham, limeburner. John Lappierre, of Winchester-street, merchant. Mary Wilson, of Whitby, dealer and chapwoman. Henry Scott, of Westminster, ironmonger. Benjamin Horrocks, of Birch-lane, hardware-man. Samuel Isaac, of St. James's market, victualler. Matt. Burton, of Acomb, in Yorkshire, coal-merchant. John Rainsford, of Cranburn-street, watch-maker. Randall Hall, of New Sarum, dealer and chapman. James Ellis, of Leeds, stuff-maker. James Gilliland, of Swinton, in Wiltshire, lincendrapen.

COURSE

COURSE of EXCHANGE,
LONDON, Saturday, September 24, 1757.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Ufance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-qrs.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1757.

IN our last we left the duke of Cumberland with his army encamped at Ferden, where he continued till the 22d of last month, during which time the French possessed themselves of the whole electorate of Hanover, and also of the territories of the duke of Wolfenbuttle, and many places in the dutchies of Bremen and Ferden, without opposition; and on that day began to march towards Ferden with their whole army; whereupon his royal highness found it necessary to decamp, and to march into a very strong camp between Ottersberg and Rotenburg. But as the French were by degrees possessing themselves of posts on both sides of him, in order to cut off his communication with Stade, he found it necessary to leave that camp likewise, and retire with his army under the cannon of Stade on the third instant. About the same time he sent a small detachment of his army to Buxtehude, which drove away some French Hussars, and as they had carried some artillery along with them, it is supposed, they had orders to defend the place to the utmost; but as it could not have held out many days, and as the French, by making themselves masters of the little fort at the mouth of the river Zwinga, might have cut off the duke's communication with the Elbe, so that the four English men of war then in that river could have been of no service to him, he was forced to accept of the mediation offered by the king of Denmark, and to agree to a treaty of neutrality with the French, as follows:

His majesty, the king of Denmark, touched with the distresses of the countries of Bremen and Verden, to which he has always granted his special protection, and being desirous, by preventing those countries from being any longer the theatre of war,

to spare also the effusion of blood in the armies, which are ready to dispute the possession thereof, hath employed his mediation by the ministry of the count de Lynar. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, general of the army of the allies, on the one part, and his excellency the marshal duke de Richelieu, general of the king's forces in Germany, on the other, have, in consideration of the intention of his Danish majesty, respectively engaged their word of honour to the count de Lynar, to abide by the convention hereafter stipulated; and he, the count de Lynar, correspondently to the magnanimity of the king his master's intentions, obliges himself to procure the guaranty mentioned in the present convention; so that it shall be sent to him, with his full powers, which there was no time to make out in the circumstances which hurried his departure.

Article I. Hostilities shall cease on both sides within 24 hours, or sooner, if possible. Orders for this purpose shall be immediately sent to the detached corps.

II. The auxiliary troops of the army of the duke of Cumberland, namely, those of Hesse, Brunswick, Saxe-Gotha, and even those of the count de la Lippe-Buekebourg, shall be sent home: And as it is necessary to settle particularly their march to their several countries, a general officer of each nation shall be sent from the army of the allies, with whom shall be settled the rout of those troops, the divisions they shall march in, their subsistence on their march, and the passports to be granted them by his excellency the duke of Richelieu to go home to their own countries, where they shall be placed and distributed as shall be agreed upon between the court of France, and their respective sovereigns.

III. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland obliges himself to pass the Elbe with such part of his army as he shall not be able to place in the city of Stade. That part of his forces, which shall enter into garrison in the said city, and which it is supposed may amount to between four and six thousand men, shall remain there under the guaranty of his majesty the king of Denmark, without committing any act of hostility; nor, on the other hand, shall they be exposed to any from the French troops. In consequence thereof, commissaries named on each side, shall agree upon the limits to be fixed round that place, for the conveniency of the garrison; which limits shall not extend beyond half a league, or a league from the place, according to the nature of the ground or circumstances, which shall be fairly settled by the commissaries. The rest of the Hanoverian army shall go and take quarters in the country beyond the Elbe: And to facilitate the march of those troops, his excellency the marshal duke de Richelieu shall concert with a general officer, sent from the

the Hanoverian army, the routs they shall take, obliging himself to give the necessary passports and security for the free passage of them and their baggage to the places of their destination; his royal highness the duke of Cumberland reserving to himself the liberty of negotiating between the two courts for an extension of those quarters. As to the French troops, they shall remain in the rest of the duchies of Bremen and Verden till the definitive reconciliation of the two sovereigns.

IV. As the aforesaid articles are to be executed as soon as possible, the Hanoverian army, and the corps which are detached from it, particularly that which is at Buck-Schantz, and the neighbourhood, shall retire under Stade in the space of eight and forty hours. The French army shall not pass the river Oste, in the duchy of Bremen, till the limits be regulated. It shall, besides, keep all the posts and countries of which it is in possession: And not to retard the regulations of the limits between the armies, commissaries shall be nominated and sent on the 10th instant to Bremerworden, by his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and his excellency the marshal duke de Richelieu, to regulate, as well the limits to be assigned to the French army, as those that are to be observed by the garrison at Stade, according to Article III.

V. All the aforesaid articles shall be faithfully executed according to their form and tenour, and under the faith of his majesty the king of Denmark's guaranty, which the count de Lynar, his minister, engages to procure.

Done at the camp at Closter-Seven,
Sept. 8, 1757.

Signed WILLIAM.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

Upon the representations made by the count de Lynar with a view to explain some dispositions made by the present convention, the following articles have been added.

I. It is the intention of his excellency the marshal duke de Richelieu, that the allied troops of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland shall be sent back to their respective countries, according to the form mentioned in the second article; and that as to their separation and distribution in the country, it shall be regulated between the courts, those troops not being considered as prisoners of war.

II. It having been represented, that the country of Lauenberg cannot accommodate more than 15 battalions, and six squadrons, and that the city of Stade cannot absolutely contain the garrison of 6000 men allotted to it, his excellency the marshal duke de Richelieu, being pressed by M. de Lynar, who supported this representation by the guaranty of his Danish majesty, gives his consent; and his royal highness the duke of Cumberland engages to cause 15 batta-

lions, and six squadrons, to pass the Elbe; and the whole body of hunters, and the remaining 10 battalions, and 28 squadrons, shall be placed in the town of Stade, and the places nearest to it, that are within the line, which shall be marked by posts from the mouth of the Luhe, in the Elbe, to the mouth of the Elmerbeck, in the river Oste: Provided always, that the said 10 battalions, and 28 squadrons, shall be quartered there as they are at the time of signing this convention, and shall not be recruited under any pretext, or augmented in any case; and this clause is particularly guarantied by the count de Lynar in the name of his Danish majesty.

III. Upon the representation of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, that the army, and the detached corps, cannot both retire under Stade in eight and forty hours, agreeable to the convention, his excellency the marshal duke de Richelieu hath signified, that he will grant them proper time, provided the corps encamped at Buck-Schantz, as well as the army encamped at the Bremerwarden, begin their march to retire in four and twenty hours after signing the convention. The time necessary for other arrangements, and the execution of the articles concerning the respective limits, shall be settled between lieutenant-general Sporcken, and the marquis de Villemur, first lieutenant-general of the king's army. Done, &c.

On the 24th ult. the city of Gueldres, which has been blocked up by the French ever since the beginning of summer, was forced by famine to capitulate, and the garrison marched out with all the honours of war, to be conducted to Berlin; but so many of them deserted, that when they passed by Cologne, the whole garrison consisted only of the commandant and 47 men; so that the French and their allies have now no enemy on this side Magdeburgh, and the court of Vienna has already received 200,000 crowns from the revenues of Cleves and la Marcke alone.

Their Imperial and most Christian majesties have notified to the magistracy of Hamburg, that they must not admit any English men of war or transports into their port, on pain of having a French garrison imposed on them.

The Prussian minister has been recalled from the court of Sweden, and the Swedes have at last begun hostilities against his Prussian majesty in Pomerania, by forcibly possessing themselves of Anclam and Demmin in their way to Stettin.

The Russian army under marshal Apraxin and the Prussian army under marshal Lehwald, having at last approached near to one another in Brandenburg Prussia, a battle ensued on the 30th ult. near Gross Jaggerdorff, of which we had the following account from Berlin.

The

The enemy's army, which was said to consist of 80,000 regular troops, avoiding the open field, was intrenched in four lines in an advantageous camp, with ditches before each line, defended by 200 cannon, but notwithstanding these advantages, M. Lehwald, with only 30,000 men, was resolved to attack them, in order to stop the horrid excesses committed by their light troops in the country.

The attack was given at five in the morning, and with such vigour that the enemy's right line was immediately routed, and three batteries and 60 pieces of cannon were carried, but as it was impossible with such unequal numbers to force the other intrenchments, M. Lehwald was obliged to abandon the advantages he had gained, and retired in the greatest order to his camp at Wehlau, without either the enemy's cavalry or infantry venturing to pursue him, or coming out of their intrenchments.

The king's army had 3000 killed and wounded, but this loss was immediately supplied out of the supernumeraries that were in the army. Count Dohna was wounded, but is now out of danger. We had no other general either killed or wounded.

The Russians left 9000 dead in the field of action, and the number of the wounded is very considerable. Gen. Lapuchin was taken prisoner, and is since dead of his wounds. Three other Russian generals, we hear, are slain.

Our army was the third instant still in the camp near Wehlau, and the Russian army in the same it was in before the action.

But the Russians pretend that the advantage was entirely on their side, and that the Prussians lost a great number of men more than they did; and indeed it seems to have been a drawn battle, therefore another is daily expected; and the master of a Dutch vessel, which arrived the 8th instant at Elsinour from Memel, says, that on the second he heard a great report of cannon, which began at four in the morning, and lasted without intermission till three in the afternoon; so that if there has been a second action, it must have been a severe one.

From the Prussian head quarters at Bernstadel, Aug. 21. On the 15th the (Prussian) army came in sight of the Austrian camp, and within cannon-shot. So soon as they perceived us, they struck their tents, and drew up in order of battle at the head of their camp. The king formed his army over-against them, and immediately went to reconnoitre the ground between the armies; but as it was then late, he deferred the more exact examination of the ground till next day. The two armies continued all night under arms.

On the 16th, at day-break, the king retired to reconnoitre the situation of the enemy with the utmost exactness. He found them encamped with their right at the river Neisse: The rest of their army extended

along a height to a mountain covered with wood, which protected their left. Before their front, at the foot of the hill, on which they were drawn up, was a small brook passable only in three different places, and that for four or five men a-breast.

Towards the left of the Austrian army, there was an opening, where three or four battalions might have marched in front; but behind it they had placed three lines of infantry; and, on a hill which flanked this opening within musket-shot, were placed 4000 foot, with 40 or 50 pieces of cannon; so that really this was the strongest part of their camp.

The king, to leave nothing undone that might force the Austrians to a battle, sent general Winterfeldt, with part of the army, to the other side of the Neisse, by the bridge of Hirschfeld, to try to take them in flank: But that being likewise found impossible, the Prussian army, after lying four days before the enemy, returned, on the 20th, to their camp at Bernstadel: They were followed by some Hussars and Pandours, who however had not the satisfaction to take one single pack-horse in the retreat.

The Austrians say, they are 130,000 strong. Sure, they might have shewed a little more manliness; for the king gave them the fairest occasions. The day he returned to Bernstadel, after he had retired about 2000 yards, he drew up the army in line of battle, and remained so upwards of an hour: But not a man stirred from the Austrian camp.

His Prussian majesty thus finding that he could not force the Austrians to a battle, and hearing that the army of the empire, together with the French army under the prince of Soubise, had advanced as far as Erfurt in Saxony, he set out from Lusatia, accompanied by Marshal Keith, and a large detachment from his army, and arrived at Dresden the 29th, leaving the rest of the army in a strong camp under the command of the prince of Bevern. With this detachment, which by the junction of several bodies of troops amounted to near 40,000 men, he made a quick march by the way of Leipzig, towards Erfurt, to give battle to the united army of the French and the empire, unless they should agree, as is said, to a proposition of peace he was to make to the French, which was, to restore Saxony to the king of Poland, upon condition of the French engaging that they and his Polish majesty should observe an exact neutrality, during the war between him and the queen of Hungary. But by the time he arrived at Erfurt, which he did on the 14th instant, the combined army had retreated to Gotha; and if he advances, it is probable they will retreat still further back, until they are joined by a large detachment from M. Richlieu's army, which he may now spare to send them.

In the mean time, the Austrians have attacked, or rather made an attempt to attack the Prussian army under the Prince of Bevern, of which we had the following account from Prague, dated the 10th instant.

A courier (dispatched from the camp at Schonau) passed by here the day before yesterday, going to Vienna with the news of a considerable advantage gained the 7th inst. by the Austrian troops over a large corps of the prince of Bevern's army. As this prince had caused general Winterfeld to occupy a mountain, fortified and defended by artillery, which guarded the entrance of his camp, it was resolved to attack him, and endeavour to take possession of the mountain. Accordingly the whole army advanced to favour this operation. The attack was executed by the duke d'Arenberg's corps de reserve, sustained by general Nadaſti's Hussars and corps of cavalry. The Prussians were dislodged from their posts on the mountain. They occupied a redoubt there, in which they were resolved to stand firm and defend themselves obstinately. Upon which major-general Wurben who commanded the grenadiers, and the Marquis de Montazel, a brigadier in the service of France, who is in the Austrian army, entered this redoubt sword in hand, from whence the grenadiers with their bayonets fixed on their muskets drove the Prussians. The enemy had three battalions there, part of whom were put to flight, and the rest either deserted or were made prisoners. The Austrians took from them six cannon, six colours, and all their baggage. General Winterfeld, who was with the rest of his troops on the other side of the mountain, as he was coming to the succour of the redoubt, was shot dead by a cannon-ball, which occasioned great confusion in the corps he commanded, which turned back towards the Neiss. Among the Prussian Officers who are made prisoners are major-general Kammeche, the count of Anhalt, and several other captains. The Prussians are reckoned to have had 1500 and upwards, killed and wounded, and the Austrians about 300. The marquis de Clerice was wounded, as likewise colonel Elrichausen, count d'Arberg, and several other Austrian officers; count Nadaſti received a wound in his shoulder, and the young count of Groesbeek and the marquis Dasque were killed.

But the account of this action from the Berlin Gazette, is as follows:

The 7th instant, a corps of 15000 Austrians attacked two battalions of general Winterfeld's corps, posted on an eminence on the other side the Neiss, near Hennerſdorff in the neighbourhood of Gorlitz. We repulsed them several times, but at last they took possession of it, and have since abandoned it of themselves.

The enemy lost 300 men; we had 300 killed and wounded: But our greatest loss is that of the brave general Winterfeld, who received a cannon shot as he was coming

up to the assistance of a redoubt, of which he died the night following.

By the end of last month the disputes between the French king and his parliament of Paris were all accommodated, whereupon his majesty has re-established his parliament, without excepting even the 16 banished members; and the exiled priests are all permitted to return to their respective dioceses, but upon this express condition, That his majesty will have no farther contention about the Bull Unigenitus, nor the system of grace; but that every one shall follow his religion as transmitted to us by our ancestors, without endeavouring to dive into the decrees of God by scholastick subtilties, which only serve to foment animosities and dissensions and lead simple minds into doubts equally pernicious and dangerous.

In consequence of this the parliament resumed their functions on the 15th instant, after registering his majesty's declaration of the 10th of December last, concerning ecclesiastical affairs; and his majesty has since ordered all the refractory ecclesiastics to administer the sacraments, under pain of perpetual imprisonment.

Both from Genoa and Toulon we have an account, that our Mediterranean squadron have blocked up Bastia, the capital of Corsica, by sea; and that an army of 16,000 malecontent Corsicans are now laying siege to it, having been provided with artillery and ammunition from our squadron.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, *for September, 1757.*

PHYSICK, CHEMISTRY, and BOTANY.

1. **A** Letter to a Physician concerning the Gout and Rheumatism. By M. Mooney, M. D. pr. 6d. Wilcox.
2. A Treatise of Biliary Concretions. By Thomas Coe, M. D. pr. 5s. Wilson.
3. The Elaboratory laid open: Or the Secrets of modern Chemistry and Pharmacy revealed, pr. 5s. Nourse.
4. The Sleep of Plants, and Cause of Motion in the Sensitive Plant, explained. By Dr. Hill, pr. 1s. Baldwin. (See p. 449.)

HISTORY, VOYAGES, and TRAVELS.

5. Tindal's Rapin, 8vo. Vol. VIII. pr. 5s. Baldwin.
6. The General History and State of Europe. Part V. From the French of Voltaire, pr. 2s. 6d. Nourse.
7. A new Voyage to the East-Indies. By John-Henry Grose, pr. 6s. Hooper.
8. Blainville's Travels, 3 Vols. 4to. Noon.

POETRY.

9. A Collection of Odes. By George Pooke, pr. 1s. Cooper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10. A Full Answer to an infamous Libel, entitled, A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord B——y, pr. 1s. Reeve. (See p. 436.)
- [*The American History, Stocks, and monthly Bill of Mortality, in our next.*]